



FOR FREE SILVER

McKINLEY DECLARED FOR FREE SILVER IN 1890.

A Sensation Caused at a Meeting in Akron, by a Letter Read Which Was Written by Major McKinley.

During the meeting addressed by Senator Teller Tuesday evening at Akron, Ohio, a sensation was caused by a letter read by General E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus, which had been written by Major McKinley to E. S. Perkins, of Weymouth, Medina county, in the Fall of 1890. Mr. Perkins was at that time a representative in the Ohio legislature. He had written to Major McKinley regarding his position on the silver question. The Major's letter was in reply:

"Dear Sir—I have been so busy for the past three weeks that it has been impossible for me to give any attention to matters in the district, which fact, I believe, my friends will appreciate. I have been waiting for a moment's time that I might answer two or three letters heretofore received from gentlemen in Medina county in relation to my position on the silver and other questions.

"I have always been in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver product of the United States, and have so voted on at least two occasions during the time I have been in public life. I was not willing to extend this coinage to the silver of the world and open our mints to foreign countries without charge as proposed by gentlemen on the floor of the house. My purpose was to secure immediate legislation that would credit and dignify our silver coin.

"I believe the law which we enacted this session will accomplish that result. It utilizes every dollar's worth of the silver product of the United States and even more. The value of that legislation has already been apparent in the enhanced value given to silver.

"You may remember, as indicating my position on this subject, that I voted to pass the silver bill in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses over the veto of President Hayes. I shall be very glad to write you at any time upon any subject you may wish to be informed upon. With me political and economic questions are a conviction, and while I may not always be right, I am always willing to let those whose suffrage I seek know exactly where they are. Very truly,

"William McKinley, Jr."

Going Button Crazy.

The rage of buttons is getting to be ridiculous. The campaign button has given place to some of the most absurd monstrosities that were ever fastened to the lapel of a coat. It is not calculated to increase a man's good humor to see staring him in the face after he has made a statement a button with the words, "I'm somewhat of a liar myself," and he looks silly when reads on another button that he shall "Get off the earth, your time is up." There are buttons which say "If you love me grin," and "Let's get married," and "Are you handing out kisses now?" And every day the variety increases.

Quite a Difference Now.

It seems pretty hard for the farmer who has the products of his labor to sell to have to take the low prices that prevail, but the man who is about to begin farming can stock his property for one-third what it would have cost him a few years ago. It was a very ordinary farm horse that could have been bought for \$100 five or six years ago. Now two very fair ones can be bought for that amount. It is just the same with other stock, except, perhaps, cows, not down quite so much.

A Big Crop.

The apple crop in the valley is very large and it will run up into the thousands of bushels. To top it off, too, there is very little demand for the fruit and the big crop is apparently general. A great deal of cider will be made but a big part of the crop will be allowed to rot on the ground, it hardly paying to pick them. The trees are heavily laden and nearly broken down with apples. Some claim that apples are not good for stock while others think different. Anyhow the valley has apples to burn, so to say.

They Resigned.

The Clearfield Republican says since the ruling made by Judge Gordon that constables are not allowed pay for making their returns to court, we understand some of the constables have sent in their resignations and will refuse to serve. The ruling of the court is in line with the Act of Assembly passed by the last legislature.

—Wanted—5,000 bushels potatoes at once; highest market price paid.—WOLF & CRAWFORD.

WHERE THE REPUBLICANS STOOD IN 1877.

Opposed the Gold Standard and Denounced the Demonetization of Silver.

This is what the Republicans of this state had in their platform adopted at Harrisburg, September 5, 1877:

"Resolved, That the long and successful existence, under the laws of congress, of the gold and silver standard, warrants us in demanding the early repeal of the Legislation which demonetized silver and established an almost exclusive gold standard; and we therefore favor a return of the free and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of 1798 and its restoration to the position it has held as legal tender during the 80 years of our national existence, thus preserving the equality of the commercial value of the silver dollar with the gold dollar, keeping both in circulation."

Bryan Will Get There.

Accounts from all parts of the country indicate the election of Bryan; the turn-out wherever he speaks is simply astonishing and beyond any thing of the kind ever before known.

H. W. Reed, chairman of the national finance committee of the People's party, says that unity of all the reform forces will unquestionably give Mr. Bryan the solid South and West and several other States, thus insuring his election.

Even Massachusetts has gone wild over Bryan. Fifteen thousand people at Springfield, twenty thousand at Worcester and seventy thousand on Boston common, a veritable ocean of faces. Not only that, but 15,000 came down to the train to meet him at Boston. As many more were packed two squares deep in front of the American house, where he dined, and had Music hall held twice the capacity of Madison Square garden, there would have been no standing room left.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Only five weeks yet until the election, November 3rd.

Bryan still draws large crowds at all places where he speaks; even the Republicans admit there never were such large gatherings.

This county will give the Democratic ticket 800 majority, and Spangler will carry the district for congress by upwards of 4000 majority.

Don't overlook the importance of electing free silver men to congress. Spangler is your man in this district. Arnold stands for the trusts, monopolies and banks.

Arnold is for high tariff that robs the consumers. Spangler is for a revenue tariff that will lighten the burdens of the farmers and workmen.

Arnold does not at possess the ability to represent the great and varied interests of this district in congress. Col. Spangler is far his superior in every respect.

Soldiers, vote for Col. Spangler he has always stood up for your interests, and in him you will have a friend in congress.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Orlando Lowery, and Bella Smith, both of Spring twp.

W. Stewart Jones, Port Matilda, and Emma Tippey, Patton twp.

John M. Bauer and Bertha M. Derr, Bellefonte.

Wm. Stanley and Della Crane, Milesburg.

Michael Howard and Mary Brown, Bellefonte.

Cyrus C. Huey, Benner twp., and Sophia E. Crust, Patton twp.

The Potter Burns Cases Settled.

Last week, says the Middleburg Post, attorney Grimm effected arrangements for an interview between the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad company and A. W. Potter and S. P. and Mollie Burns with a view to adjust the damages claimed by the latter on account of injuries received in the Kreamer accident in 1895. The plaintiffs in the two suits went to Philadelphia last week. The company paid Mr. Potter \$14,000 and the case was settled. The company offered \$4,000 for a release from Mollie Burns and her father but the same was refused, later the case was settled.

They Hushed In.

Tax collector Frank Arney has had a busy time of it the last couple days receiving taxes. Wednesday was the last day in which the 5 per cent abatement could be received and there was a hustle about his place. Frank has been laid up with the grip for several days and had Arney Lee doing the work for him. A big grumble went up from every one at the increase this year. Our citizens pay about one-third more than last year, and there is reason for a growl.

Politics in Brush Valley.

The silver bugs in Brush valley are rapidly converting the few remaining gold bugs. Both Democratic meetings held in the valley last Saturday evening were grand successes. The meeting at Madisonburg was addressed by Harry Walker and Calvin Meyer, both of Bellefonte, who spoke to many people and scored the usual Hanna-McKinley points in rapid succession amid great applause. Misses Grace Miller, Rilla Morris, Bertie Stoner, Winifred Wolf, Alma Gramley, and Mrs. Mary Frank rendered exquisite violin, mandolin and guitar music which was highly appreciated. This is an entirely new feature in political meetings. The meeting at Brungart's was the greatest ever held at that place and was addressed by Calvin Bower, of Bellefonte. Several bolters were converted at this meeting. Every person is intensely interested in the money question and attends these silver meetings regardless of political creed. Our county will elect its Democratic candidates by a handsome majority.

The Big Storm.

On Tuesday night a big storm swept over the country and left desolation and death in its path. In the south the storm was especially severe and in the city of Savannah a million dollars worth of property was destroyed and seven lives were lost.

In Washington many buildings were blown down and several people severely injured by the cyclone.

In Pennsylvania the storm was especially severe.

At Columbia the great bridge across the Susquehanna river, used by the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and also as a public wagon road, was blown from the piers. The loss will be very heavy. It was one of the longest bridges in the United States, being about a mile and a quarter long.

The Pennsylvania Railroad suffered heavily in the Juniata valley. Traffic on the Middle division, between Tyrone and Harrisburg was suspended, and trains went around by way of Lock Haven. Five miles east of Huntingdon the railroad tracks were washed out by a heavy flood. At Saxton and Riddisburg, Bedford county, about twenty houses were washed away by the swollen streams. No lives are reported lost.

From all parts of the state reports are coming in of the work of the storm and the loss of buildings, etc., will run into the millions.

ON A BIG DRUNK.

A Barnyard Full of Pigs and Fowls Eat Rye Malt and Have Fun.

About a month ago a farmer in Clinton county, about fifteen miles from Lock Haven, put a lot of rye in a barrel of cider to strengthen and preserve the liquid for future use, and in due time separated the rye from the cider, throwing the latter out where the pigs and chickens about the place ate freely of the cast off material which sent them reeling about the barnyard.

A little five-year-old boy belonging to the family noticing the pigs and chickens playing their interesting capers, thought he would extend the sport to a lot of ducks that were in the neighborhood, and he proceeded to drive them to the pile of rye, of which they partook freely. Soon the ducks in turn got top heavy, but managed to walk and tumble to a pond in the vicinity where they attempted to float and swim about in their usual way, but all they could do their heads would drop while their heels would fly up, and in this perpendicular position they would remain for many minutes before being able to regain their equilibrium, and as quickly as they would succeed in getting into a sitting posture on the surface of the water down would go their heads again.

Thus they continued until they were nearly exhausted and a number of adults of the family had been attracted to the pond, with long poles, succeeded in gathering the intoxicated fowls to the shore. While the pigs and fowls remained drunk pandemonium reigned about the barnyard, making things lively for the folks, who in spite of their fear that at least some of their stock might die, they couldn't help being amused at the capers of the pigs, chickens and ducks. None of them died.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

THE SOUTH SOLID

NO FUSION OF GOLD DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

The South Will Vote Solidly for Bryan and Free Silver.—The Corporations Contributing Heavily for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A straight bluff is what the announcement that the McKinleyites had fused with the gold Democrats for the purpose of making a raid upon the South is regarded to be, and it is not receiving the serious attention of anybody interested in the management of the campaign of Mr. Bryan. It is not believed that the gold Democrats can poll enough votes in any Southern state to affect the result, and it has been known from the first that the entire movement was solely in the interest of McKinley; therefore the announcement that fusion between the Republicans and the gold Democrats in some of the Southern states had been agreed upon has not caused a ripple in Bryan ranks. It is confidently expected that the South will again be solid this year. There was some doubt about Kentucky and Maryland a short time ago, but the fusion between the Democrats and Populists in Kentucky is regarded as having made that state sure for Bryan, and the assurances of Senator Gorman that Maryland will go Democratic have removed all fears for that state. If the McKinleyite's wish to spend some of Hanna's enormous campaign fund in the South, they will have no difficulty in finding men who will exchange the most glittering promises for it, but Mr. Bryan has more chance to get electoral votes in New England than McKinley has to get them in the South.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the railroads to lessen the attendance at the Convention of Democratic Clubs to be held at St. Louis, by refusing to give a lower rate for tickets than a one and one-third fare for the round trip, the convention promises to be a big success. Among those who will address the convention are Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sewall and Vice President Stevenson. That the railroads intended to discriminate against the Democrats is shown by their having sold round trip tickets to all the other National Conventions for one fare.

Some amusement has been caused in political circles by the report that President Cleveland had been informed that Gen. Fitz Lee would be in great danger from the yellow fever if he remained in Cuba during the next five or six weeks. Everybody understands that if Mr. Cleveland had any such information it was given him by the gold Democrats of Virginia who hope to be able to stem the Bryan and free silver tide which is sweeping over that state by the influence which might be exercised by the personal presence on the stump against Bryan of Fitz Lee. It is well known that Fitz Lee would much rather face the danger of yellow fever in Cuba, than to take any part on the gold side of the present campaign in Virginia, and interest is expressed as to how he would receive a hint from President Cleveland that he ought to come home and take the stump. It will not make the slightest difference either way. The Republicans are virtually acknowledging themselves beaten in Virginia by claiming that their meetings are being broken up and their speakers intimidated. Neither parties nor individuals ever gain anything by pleading the baby act.

A prominent Cleveland, Ohio, newspaper man now in Washington said: "Ohio can fairly be classed as a doubtful state. In every nook and corner of it there is the strongest sort of sentiment for free silver, and the feeling shows no sign of weakening. Coercion and intimidation will be used to drive the wage earners to McKinley's support, but a good many of them, while apparently submitting to the dictation of their bosses, secretly resent the attempt to control their suffrage, and will vote for Bryan. With hands off and every man left to vote as he will, McKinley would not carry Ohio."

Ex-Representative Barnes, of Ga., said: "The next delegation from Ga. in the House of Representatives will not only be solidly Democratic, but solidly in favor of free silver. Messrs. Turner, Lawson and Russell of the present delegation, who are against free coinage, will each be succeeded by a pronounced silver man."

The news which Hon. F. E. Belzhoover brings from Pa. gives a reason for the Republican claims of such an enormous majority in that state. He said: "It is no secret that intimidation is being practiced in Pa. For the first time in my experience, the railroads, mines, mills, and even the banks have gone into the business of intimidating their employees and scaring their customers. Men are made to

join McKinley Clubs and they are threatened with discharge should they openly support the Democratic ticket. In addition to this bulldozing, false statements are circulated as to the alleged ruinous effects of free coinage. They are told that if Bryan is elected they will lose their job or have their wages cut down. However, while some of the laboring men may be deceived, they have too much manliness to be intimidated, and they will, I believe, vote their sentiments."

Short Locals of Interest.

The chestnut crop in this county will be under the average.

The rain from Tuesday to Wednesday morning has raised the waters.

This is a bad week for the Lewisburg fair. We are told the fair was postponed.

The Philadelphia Repubs have a bad split on sheriff and have two candidates in the field.

Two of Farmers' Mills aged and widowed mothers, Mrs. John Rishel and Mrs. Hagan, are seriously ill.

Farmers are asking \$2 per barrel for cider with 3 to 4 bushels of apples for butter boiling.

Wheat has gone up about 10 cents in the markets; rumors of war in Europe have caused the rise.

Democrats, bear in mind you never had a better county ticket than now. From congress down all are men of excellent repute and fitness.

The excursion of Centre county Repubs to see McKinley cost \$1000 fare; for one fourth of that they could have gone to Jersey Shore to see "honest" John Bardsley.

The man who is running against Rumbarger for register had better get off the track. Everybody will vote for Rumbarger, because never a more obliging and competent man filled the place.

Bob Ingersoll the atheist, will take the stump for McKinley next week. Herr Most, the bloody anarchist, took to talking for McKinley two months ago. Bryan scored the anarchists and that's the reason Most hates him.

Calvin Royer, a Nittany valley farmer, was kicked by a horse Sunday morning and had one of his arms fractured at the elbow. Mr. Royer was taking his horses from the pasture field when the accident occurred.

Pardoned thief Bardsley is getting along nicely over near Jersey Shore; don't look like near dying. The Seven mountains would afford healthy seclusion, but we guess honest Pat Garrity wouldn't tolerate such subjects within his realm.

We are told Centre Hall has been bonded for some \$1400 dollars, adding the tax duplicate of some \$500 would make a sum of near \$2000 principally for road improvement. The interest on bonds, only due a year hence, is now being collected without law for it. If bonds are issued they can only be for present indebtedness, and not for what may be done in the uncertain future and taxpayers can not be made pay for it. If, as a number of citizens say, the above amount of bonds has been, or will be issued, it would leave a surplus of some \$800 or \$1000 dollars, for something not done or which may not be done, as this or a future council may change its mind. If the bonds are not yet issued how can interest be collected when it would be due only a year after the bonds are given? Who would be handling this surplus money in big discounts all the while? Upon these reports we give our opinion in all kindness and as due the taxpayers, trusting our boro fathers will keep the right action in view and receive deserved commendation.

Pay Your Taxes.

This is the time for every voter to see that his tax has been paid. Every voter must have paid a tax within two years, which must have been paid at least 30 days before the election. Saturday next, October 3d, is the last day.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—The Philadelphia Branch in Temple Court, Bellefonte, leads in all that pertains to gentlemen's attire. They have made a study of their customers' wants and know exactly how to please you in quality, style and price.

—Read what Lyon & Co. show in new Fall and Winter Clothing and Dry Goods. Some special bargains mentioned in their new advertisement this week.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Items of Interest Collected for the Hasty Readers.

Daniel Brungart, of Rebersburg, is slightly ill.

Our wheat fields have a fine and promising appearance.

Pigs and shoats seem to be plenty with farmers this fall.

Peter F. Keller has moved into the Dinges store building.

The fall has been quite favorable for maturing the corn crop.

Begin now to make your cellars and hydrants secure against freezing.

The home goldbugs are not boasting of carrying Centre county.

Our farmers have so many apples they scarce know what to do with them.

John Kerstetter, one of Penn townships most aged citizens, is in frail health.

Our farmer readers will be glad to learn that wheat has gone up several cents of late.

Salona people are agitating for an electric light plant to light up their village.

Esq. L. M. Rishel advertises some valuable real estate at public sale in the Reporter.

Boob already finds the new engine he set up in the spring too small for his increased trade in wheels.

Cronister, our popular and handsome looking nominee for sheriff, is sure to win without trouble.

Streams in this section of the state are still low for want of prolonged rains in the past 15 months.

Any one wanting a nice home in Centre Hall and some good farm land near town, see adv. in Reporter.

Charley Weiser has returned and taken his old place at Boob's; all the ladies are glad over Charley's return.

Union county fair this week is now under headway and with favorable weather will draw a crowd from Centre county.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Biennial Report of the Penn'a Reform School, with "The Compliments of Hiram Grove."

Millheim's telephone system is now in good working order between Spring Mills, Coburn, Aronsburg, Madisonburg and Rebersburg.

The centre driveway of our main street has been raised with a bed of crushed limestone, a far better job than the excuse of four years ago.

Superintendent Gephart contemplates such improvements of Hecla Park as will make it one of the most delightful resorts in the state.

Even the Centre county Republicans don't care if Arnold is defeated for congress. They know Spangler is a safe man to elect and he will beat Arnold 16 to 1.

The new house put up by Colyer on lot across from Billy Runkle's is fast nearing completion and will be occupied by Poulson, of the new steam handle works.

Don't again put Curtin and Womelsdorf where they can vote away your money for new offices and higher salaries. Schofield and Foster are the candidates to vote for for assembly.

Heckman and Meyers will come out with handsome majorities for commissioners; the tax payers know they can be relied on to work upon the methods of economy pursued by the present board.

Two and seventy seven one-hundredths (2.77) inches of rain from Tuesday morning to Wednesday morning, is a quantity that has not been equaled here in a like period for a number of years.

The constables of Armstrong county, (note it constables of Centre,) returned the road supervisors of seventeen townships for not having the roads in their districts in proper condition.

One of the goldites from our town, Andy Reesman, now on the Canton excursion, promised us he would ask McKinley why his speeches and votes previous to his nomination were all in favor of silver.

We are informed J. H. Reifsnnyder Esq., has purchased the farm near Millheim belonging to the D. A. Musser estate, and Pierce Musser, Esq., purchased a dwelling house near the mill premises of his father's estate.

Harris township some 30 years ago had such a sincere and intense temperance man that he ordered a large and thriving apple orchard on his farm to be chopped down so no more cider could be made from its apples to in toxicate drinkers.

Train Late.

The morning passenger train from the east yesterday was about four hours late in arriving at Centre Hall. The delay was caused on the main line by the storm on Tuesday night.

THE NEWS.

A destructive fire visited Shenandoah, in Page county, Va., on the Norfolk and Western Road. George Wilson started from Fairmont, W. Va., to push a wheelbarrow to San Francisco. Sites have been selected for the dams on the Monongahela river, between Morgantown and Fairmont, to secure slackwater navigation. In New York W. J. Koerner shot and killed Rose A. Redgate, with whom he was in love. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, formerly president of the United Irish Societies of America arrived in New York from Europe and proceeded to Chicago. The Department of Justice will protect the interests of the government in the injunction suit of Terry & Co. against the Agricultural Department. Li Hung Chang sent a parting message to the people of the United States through our commercial agent at Vancouver, B. C. Martial law still prevails in Leadville, Col. A number of the officers of the Miners' Union have been arrested on the charge of inciting riots there. The American Bankers' Association, which has been meeting at St. Louis, elected Robert Lowry, of Atlanta, Ga., as president. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, in session at Rockford, Ill., elected Gen. W. S. Rosecrans president. Frank H. Lincoln, a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade committed suicide by drowning. The American Institute of Mining Engineers concluded its session at Cripple Creek, Colorado.

Under an act of Congress the bogus colleges in Washington can no longer be conducted and none of these establishments will be opened this year. A. W. Maupin, a brakeman on the Southern Railway, was run over and killed at Broad Run, Va. Three prisoners escaped from the jail of Norfolk county, Va. In New York there was an interesting debate on the financial question by working people. The question of the appropriation for the civil service commission has gone into the court in New York. The assets of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was sold at auction in Philadelphia to C. H. Coster, representing J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. The price was \$20,000,000. The President has recognized Joseph P. Smith as second British vice-consul at New York. The Monitor Monadnock has sailed from Port Angeles for Eureka, Cal., to take the naval militia aboard. The President has made the following appointments: James A. Keaton of Oklahoma, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma; Robert A. Habersham, Surveyor-General of Oregon; John G. Cowie of Pennsylvania, Marshal of the United States Consular Court at Tien-Tsin, China, and Otto Fries, to be a gunner in the navy.

The Peoria and St. Louis Railroad Company has filed with the recorder of deeds in Springfield, Ill., a mortgage in favor of Robert Masley and the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York, to secure bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, issued in all of the road. A broken axle caused a bad freight wreck near the Coscocta bridge, a mile east of Lancaster, Pa. Twenty-one cars were wrecked, some of them totally demolished, and both tracks blocked. F. P. Graf was appointed receiver of the Ohio Southern road, in Lima, O., vice J. R. McCreary, resigned. Four persons were killed and a number hurt in a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, near Connersville, Ind. Miss Bettie H. Milton committed suicide in Lexington, Va. Four men were killed and a number of others injured in a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, near Connersville, Ind. The private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., of Hollidaysburg, Pa., made an assignment.

A Nebraska farmer who has been annoying the Department of Justice, Washington, was taken into custody by the police. Thomas N. Coakley, a doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, is seeking a divorce from his wife. Hon. Wm. J. Bryan's itinerary in West Virginia has been officially announced. The principal points at which he will speak are Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Keyser, Grafton, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, Wheeling, Charleston and Huntington. In New York the Hodgman Rubber Company failed. The New York Republican nominated "Tim" Campbell for Congress. A call has been made for college men to discuss the money question. Chas. E. Jenkins, of Washington, died at Yonkers, N. Y. A man supposed to have leprosy spent some time in a New York hospital.

STRUCK BY A WILD ENGINE.

Fatal Accident to a Pay Train in Indiana—Four Killed and Two Injured.

Four men were killed and a number of others badly injured in a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, near Connersville, Ind. The accident was one of the worst that has happened in this part of the state for years. The paycar was following the regular freight train, No. 95, eastbound. Both were running as extra trains. The freight stopped at Longwood and put part of the train onto a siding, taking the rest to Salter's switch. The crew took the engine of the freight and started back to Longwood. When one and a-half miles east of Longwood the wild engine met the paycar. It was down grade and impossible to stop. The two engines came together with a terrible crash and the paycar was thrown onto its side in the ditch. Paymaster Jansing is so badly hurt that he cannot possibly live.

HAVOC IN JAPAN.

Fire, Floods, Storms and Earthquakes Cause Death and Widespread Destruction.

The city of Kobe, Japan, was wiped out by a conflagration on August 28 and floods and storms and earthquakes caused the loss of twenty-five hundred lives and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property in Northern Japan. The steamer Doric, from the Orient, brought news of a series of catastrophes that have befallen the Mikado's realm and are unprecedented in its history. In Gifu prefecture 4,300 homes were blown down, and along the Hagi-Gawa 400 persons lost their lives. The severest storm occurred on August 30. Along the Iatsugawa 84 lives were lost.

BURIED ALIVE.

Brutal Outrage Practised on an Ohio Farmer.

CHILDREN BADLY BEATEN.

The Affair Happened September 9 and None Dared Tell the Authorities Till Now—The Sheriff Investigating the Matter.

A despatch from Toledo, Ohio, says:—The Whites have created a sensation in this county by the report of them whipping a man named Huntsman, who lives at Holland Station, ten miles from here, and burying him alive. That a man may be lashed until half dead, buried and taken from the grave and again strung up by the heels, whipped, and his family whipped and ordered to leave the country within twenty-four hours seems incredible, but such is the story. The outrage was committed on September 9.

A reputable old farmer named George Huntsman, who lives a short distance out of Holland, sent his son and daughter, quite young people, to the postoffice after some letters which he expected in a certain mail. The children got the mail and were about to start home when a man named Woods intercepted them and accused them of having picked up a lost pocketbook containing about \$150.

As they knew nothing about it they very naturally denied the entire story. Woods and a pal insisted that the children had found the pocketbook and money and that they must return the same.

They still asserted their innocence of all knowledge of the matter. The two men then compelled the children to get into Woods' buggy and took them out to their home. No one was at home, but both Huntsman and his wife were found out on the farm at work.

The charge was again made in the presence of the parents and again denied. After some vile threats the two men rode away. The next night they returned, with seven or eight others, dragged Huntsman and the boy out of bed, ran them all over the farm in their night clothes, whipping them with switches continually.

Again and again they asserted they knew nothing of the money or pocketbook. Then the old man was dragged up by a rope to a limb and let down again. This performance was repeated several times until he was nearly dead.

Then they treated the boy in a like manner. A hole was dug and the man placed therein, leaving him there until he was nearly dead from suffocation. He was then taken out and he and the boy were both tied to a tree and lashed fearfully with switches and whips until the blood streamed down their bodies. Huntsman was knocked down repeatedly and kicked in the face, three of his teeth being knocked out.

Then they went back to the house and took the girl out and whipped her. The old man was too nearly killed to be able to get back to the house, but the boy managed to get home after a time, where he was again caught and whipped.

Finally the men went back to the spot where the old man was lying and ordered him to leave the community within twenty-four hours or he would be whipped again and all his property burned.

The farmers who brought the report to the Police Department of Toledo begged that their names be not made public, as they say the community is terrorized and that the gang of whiteappers are all related by ties of relationship, and they threaten the direst vengeance upon any one who may dare to tell on them or make complaint to the authorities.

The family is now out in the woods, in an old cabin, and food and water being surreptitiously conveyed to them by a few sympathizing neighbors, who are also in fear of their lives. As the outrage does not come within the jurisdiction of the Toledo Police Department, the sheriff of Lucas county will take matters in hand and endeavor to get at the bottom of the crime and bring the culprits to justice.

The outcome of the affair will be watched with great interest, as it is the most desperate piece of work ever committed in a thickly settled and civilized community. The information comes to the Toledo police from authority that seems to admit of no question as to its truth and reliability.

JUMPED TO SAVE THEMSELVES.

In a Fire at the Missouri Military Academy Boys Had to Leap from the Upper Stories.

The Missouri Military Academy, situated about one mile southwest of Mexico, was burned to the ground, causing a loss of \$75,000 to the building and a heavy loss in personal effects.

When Cadet Glopston was awakened by the smoke he sounded the fire call on his bugle and aroused his sleeping comrades. Captain Glascock and Lieutenant Good, of the staff of instructors, ran from room to room at the peril of their lives getting out the students who had not been awakened by the bugle call. Cadet Captain Rolla McIntyre was taken out by Lieutenant Good, who was compelled to jump with him from a third-story window. Both escaped without injury.

When the boys sleeping in the second and third stories of the building realized that the structure was on fire all escape by way of the stairs was cut off and they were compelled to jump from the windows. Twenty-one were injured, but none fatally.

Col. A. F. Fleet, principal of the school, says there is \$37,000 insurance on the building.

EXPLOSIVES IN A PILLAR.

Great Store of Cordite Found in a Nihilist Quarter of London.

It was learned in London that enough of the explosive known as cordite to blow up a house was discovered hidden in the hollow of a pillar on Stamford Street, which is inhabited by Russian Hebrews who are suspected of Nihilism.

The police are searching the premises in that neighborhood.

NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

Everything to Be in Readiness on the Grand Opening Day.

Rapid progress is being made at Nashville on the Tennessee Centennial Exposition buildings, and the assurance is given that everything will be in complete order by the opening day, something very unusual in the history of expositions. Requests for exhibition space are already coming in from all sections of the country, as well as from abroad, warranting the belief that it will be the most complete exposition ever held in the South. A. Macmill, foreign commissioner, writes from Cardiff, Wales, that he was officially received September 11 by the executive committee of the Cardiff Fine Art, Industrial and Maritime Exhibition, fourteen of the seven-member committee being present. The chairman asked for an idea of the sort of exposition this would be and Mr. Macmill made an address. One of the committee, Lascelles Carr, J. P., the proprietor of the Western Mail, one of the largest newspapers in Southern Wales, will give the centennial a big write up and will get up a party to visit Nashville during the exposition.

The Nashville American says: The Woman's Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition will be a work of art in every nook and corner by the time the good women of the State get through with it. Almost every day some new offer or suggestion comes in by which there will be added attractive features to this building. One of the most recent suggestions comes from the women of Maury county, who will fit up a colonial sitting room and fill it with furniture belonging to the early period of Tennessee history. The west corner on the second floor of the Woman's Building has already been allotted to the women of Sumner county, to be fitted out by them as a bedroom of the colonial period. Directly across the hall, in the north corner of the building, there is another beautifully situated room, and this has been allotted to the women of Maury county to fit up as a sitting room of the same time.

The Wilson county women want to furnish an electric fountain for some part of the Woman's Building, and will beautify it with choice plants. In addition to this special feature they desire to make a good display of Wilson county resources. The Smith county women want to furnish a case of antiques of historic interest. Besides this they will have a display of handsome needlework, lacework, embroideries and drawn work, together with a general display of other work in which the women of this county excel. The women of McMinn county are mainly interested in the beautiful lotus pool, which they will furnish.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Strikers Fight With Bullets and Dynamite at Leadville, Col.

Leadville, Col., has had another baptism of blood, and five lives, at least, were sacrificed in the fighting and the work of destruction at the Colorado and Emmett mines.

Mahoney, who was shot near the Emmett mine, claims he was there merely as a spectator. At least three of the attacking party at the Emmett were seen to be hit with bullets, but they were carried away by their comrades.

PREPARED FOR TROUBLE.

The Colorado people heard of the coming of trouble, but the supposition was that the attack was to be made at the Emmett. Soon after the destruction commenced, many of the citizens responded quickly, armed with rifles and shotguns, but they could do little in fighting the fire and dynamite.

The first attack at the Colorado was made with dynamite near the oil tanks. The men within the enclosure returned the attack and a fusillade of bullets followed, but the dynamite did its work.

It is charged the lawlessness was due to a mob of miners principally from the Coeur d'Alene country, who have long been breeding trouble in Leadville and who, seeing that the strike was nearing an end, were determined to make a final stroke. This assertion is largely made by the peaceful miners of the camp. Early at night there was every evidence that the strike was broken. Many miners had announced their intention of going to work. After being repulsed at the Emmett mine the mob, which numbered not over 50 persons, fled the town and are hiding in the hills.

Hundreds of miners say they will go to work at once. They bitterly denounce the extremists and say their action has lost the miners the strike.

The arrival of the militia is anxiously awaited, despite the apparent calm. The local companies have been sent to the hills, and armed citizens are patrolling the streets. The city council met and decided to aid the state officers in apprehending the rioters.

At a mass-meeting of citizens the lawless element was denounced and it was demanded that the trouble-makers leave the camp.

A FLYING MACHINE TESTED.

It Is Patterned Like a Bird and Flew Gracefully for One Hundred Feet.

The first public test of Octave Chanute's albatross soaring machine, invented and constructed by William Paul, was made at Millers, Ind., under favorable conditions.

The machine was heavily loaded with ballast so as to prevent it from flying any great distance, and was anchored by four ropes, each 200 feet long, but the three points which the trial was to decide—first, as to whether it would leave the chute evenly; second, whether it would right itself in the air; and third, whether when it commenced to descend it would move downward slowly and alight easily—were all determined in a manner gratifying both to its inventor and its owner.

The flight was less than 100 feet, but the descent and final alighting on the sand were as graceful and even as those of a bird, from which the machine was patterned.

ARMENIAN DEAD ARE 6000.

Reported Results of the Latest Massacres in That Country.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" telegraphs that he has received private reports stating that the number of persons killed in the disorders in the interior of Armenia a week ago numbered nearly 6000.

FALL OF DONGOLA.

The British-Egyptian Expedition Successful.

BLOW TO KHALIF'S CAUSE.

The River Forces Will Try to Hold the Place Until the Land Contingent Comes Up—Dervishes Retreat with Heavy Losses.

Dongola has fallen and the nominal objective point of the British-Egyptian expedition has been reached. The river forces of the British-Egyptian expedition, pushing up the Nile from El Hafir, landed a force at Dongola and occupied that place before the Dervish forces retreating from El Hafir reached that point. El Hafir and Dongola are therefore both in the hands of the expedition, while the Dervish forces are somewhere between seeking a refuge.

Saturday afternoon the long-range firing continued between the Dervishes on the west bank of the Nile and the expedition force on this side. The Maxim guns, with their sweeping hall of fire, did great execution in the Dervish ranks, while the field and horse batteries never allowed the enemy to do anything with their batteries.

Darkness put an end to the artillery duel across the Nile water, and stillness fell upon both camps. The night was one of waiting, though the silence of the desert was once broken by a discharge from the Maxim guns on this side of the river.

El Hafir Evacuated.

In the morning every one was up at day-break, anxious to know what change in the situation had developed during the night, and what would be the next move and eagerly scanning the enemy's camp across the river. There was no sign of life in the Dervish works, but soon a commotion was perceived among the boats along the bank, and a native in one of them was discerned in the act of waving something, as though for a signal to this side of the river.

The steamer Dal, of the expeditionary force, thereupon proceeded to the west bank of the river, where it was found that El Hafir had been evacuated by the enemy under cover of the night and not a Dervish fighting man was left in sight. The detachment on the Dal sent back to the camp on this side of the river twenty-seven boats, which had been manned by the native reed, dents of El Hafir and loaded with a great quantity of grain.

The Dervish Chief Wounded.

The natives announced that the enemy had departed and that Wad Bishard, the young Emir of Dongola, who commanded the Dervishes, was wounded. A shell from an Egyptian battery burst in his tent, inflicting wounds in his breast and head, the former being a severe hit.

The native residents of El Hafir have welcomed the appearance of the British and Egyptian expedition and seem to regard their advance as assurance of a deliverance from the rule of the Khalifa and the Bagaras, the Khalifa's native tribe, who have exercised a cruel domination over the Nile tribes. From the description of the fight, furnished by the natives, it appears that the Dervish cavalry kept out in the desert watching the fight and waited for a landing of opposing forces to take part.

Wad Bishard, the Dervish commander, was wounded at about noon and was immediately carried out of range of the fire, repeatedly exclaiming to those who surrounded him: "Allah is against me!"

Wad Bishard decided to evacuate his position during the night. He was able to remove his guns, but he was forced to leave behind a great quantity of ammunition for both the artillery and rifles. The Dervish steamer, which was sunk by the expedition's horse battery, was said to have also been loaded with ammunition and guns.

Troops Welcomed by Natives.

At 6.30 a. m. the troops of the expedition began crossing the river. McDonald's brigade was the first over, and the soldiers were met with the wildest and maddest signs of delight by the natives. They shouted in a frenzied manner and danced about the troops, singing and shouting like lunatics.

The first use made of the captured dervish boats was to transport the second brigade to El Hafir, which is a very fertile spot, offering plenty of green herbage for the animals—a pleasing contrast to the rough rocks and desert sands of much of the march.

Some Hot Fighting.

The losses of the expedition, so far known, were only five wounded, despite the enemy's hot fire. The field horse battery and the men who handled the Maxim guns had an especially warm corner. During the engagement the men hunched behind any lastly shelter that could be devised. The Maxim guns were manned by the Connaught Rangers, and tenth battalion was ranged along the bank of the river facing the Dervish position. They fired three rounds at the enemy.

One of the most striking things noted during the fight was the long range of the enemy's Remington rifles. At a distance of 1,200 yards they were able to do a deal of damage, and some of their bullets struck at least 2,000 yards from the point of firing.

The weather for the last few days has been rather hot. The wind from the north has brought nearly all the boats up the river, bearing sufficient supplies for the wants of the expedition.

Dervish Resistance Broken.

It is the general impression here that the dervishes will not make any further stand. It is evident that Wad Bishard had brought up all his effective forces from Dongola, intending to make a stand at El Hafir. Even if he is able to recover Dongola from the river force of the expedition, which has occupied it, it is not considered possible that he should make a stand there against the advance of the combined land and river forces.

Don't run around in the wet too long trying to find out where you can buy an umbrella the cheapest.

TRADE OUTLOOK IMPROVED.

Volume of Sales Larger—Early Revival in Demand Expected.

Bradstreet's says: The moderate improvement in trade the past few weeks continues and is emphasized by further speculative purchases of wool, renewed buying by wool manufacturers, the reduction of surplus stocks of cotton goods, increased demand for seasonable fabrics, continued confidence among manufacturers of iron and steel that there will be an early revival in demand and improvement in request for staple goods in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

The volume of sales of general merchandise shows a small gain over last week, and the feeling among wholesale merchants is one of more confidence in a comparatively early improvement. Unexpectedly large sales of dry goods are reported from Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, with indications they may continue throughout the month. At the more important Northwestern centres larger sales of hats, shoes, hardware and druggs are reported, although the total is less than in the like portion of last year.

Much of the gain at the South is due to the rapidity with which the cotton crop is being gathered and marketed. At San Francisco general business is somewhat more active, particularly exports of barley. Trade has been stimulated at leading Washington business centres, in which State rains have damaged the grain crops.

Exports of wheat (four included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 3,545,326 bushels, against 3,709,000 bushels last week and as compared with 2,538,000 bushels in the week one year ago. There has been a heavy increase in wheat exports from the Pacific coast this week as compared with last, but a falling off in shipments from Atlantic ports.

A BOY COMMITS MURDER.

Kills a 5-Year-Old Girl and Fatally Injures Her Sister.

There was a horrible double murder committed near Lamar, S. C. On Sunday last Albert Thomas and wife, who live near there, left home to attend church, some miles away. Before their departure two children, both girls, aged 4 and 5 respectively, were sent to their grandparents, a quarter of a mile away.

On the parents' return home late in the evening the children could be found nowhere. Search was immediately instituted, a messenger being sent to the children's grandparents. They were not there, having left there a short time before dark for home.

After a search of an hour they were found in a terribly beaten and bruised condition in the woods about a hundred yards from the path. The eldest died in a few hours, but the younger regained consciousness and began exclaiming:

"Ellie did it, Ellie did it."

Ellie Pompey is a colored boy about 13 years of age, who was living with the children's grandparents. He was immediately seized and confessed the crime, stating that he met the children in the woods and began to play tag.

He said that he got mad, hit them too hard with a stick, and then, to cover up his act, committed the murder. When cross-questioned he seemed confused and made conflicting statements that gave ground for suspicion of an attempted assault upon the older girl.

Threats of lynching were freely indulged in by both whites and blacks, and the Sheriff, to avoid trouble, returned to the court house at Darlington by rail with the prisoner. The younger child will die.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

As a result of failure on the part of the owners to increase the pay of mining from 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 cents per box, the coal miners in three mines in St. Clair county, Illinois, have quit work. About 300 men are out, and the strike promises to spread to other mines.

A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says that the Bell Island Hematite Iron Mine, employing 300 men, which sells most of its output in Baltimore, closed down for twelve months, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in the United States.

By the premature explosion of dynamite at Clinton, Mass., four workmen were killed. William Swain, aged 65, and Thomas Crowell, aged 23, were drowned in Atwood Brook, Barrington, Nova Scotia, by the upsetting of their boat.

Four miles of the Hazardville, Connecticut, Powder Company blew up. The explosion was caused by lightning.

A passenger train on the Michigan Central Railroad was derailed three miles south of Grayling, Mich., by train wreckers. The engine, mail and baggage and smoking cars left the track, but no one was injured. Three men were arrested on suspicion of having caused the wreck.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER BURSTS.

Pieces of Iron Were Barbed a Thousand Feet and the Fireman Was Killed.

The boiler of a ninety-ton locomotive on the Big Four Railroad burst at Pekin, Ill., hurling the locomotive more than one hundred feet, damaging a large factory, killing the fireman and breaking nearly all the glass within a quarter of a mile of the scene of the remarkable accident.

Pieces of the locomotive were picked up one thousand feet away. One of the big driving wheels was hurled four hundred feet from the track.

James Long, the fireman, was thrown many feet into the air, had an iron bar driven through both his legs above the knees and was terribly scalded. He died in a few hours.

The locomotive was one hundred feet from the Cummins Header Works when the explosion occurred and one hundred and fifty feet of the wall of the factory was crushed. No one was at work in the building or there might have been more fatalities. The cars and the track were not injured.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitomes of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Reuben Follenbaum, teller in the First National Bank of Mt. Joy was seriously injured while riding on the Harrisburg Turnpike by running into a toll gate.

The proprietors of the Honesdale Glass Works have put on a double set of workmen and work will not be stopped either night or day, probably until Christmas.

James Long, of Williamsport, an aged man with a family of grown children, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. There was no known cause for the deed.

Thomas Jones, an old and respected citizen of Ashland, was killed by a fall of coal in the mines at Merriam Colliery.

John Simon, of Centralia, was caught under a falling dirt car at Logan Colliery and so seriously injured that he died.

Fire, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, damaged the German Anthracite Building and stock of goods owned by Frank Christian, about \$5,000.

Mrs. Martha Snyder, of Mountains Top, a suburb of Pittston, sustained injuries that resulted in her death. While engaged at the stove making apple butter, her dress caught fire, and before assistance reached her she was roasted to death. She leaves a husband and six children.

In the libel suit of Rev. C. L. Orbach, of Braddock, against P. V. Rovinsky, publisher of the "Diavonki America," a newspaper, a verdict of \$8,000 was rendered. It was alleged by the plaintiff that an article which appeared in the paper was the cause of his losing the pastorate of the church at Braddock.

A horrible murder occurred at New Hamburg. John Snyder, a well-to-do farmer, had a quarrel with his wife, who was lying sick in bed, and taking a shot gun, discharged both barrels into her body, causing instant death. He was arrested and locked up.

John Ulrich, of Harrisburg, one of the oldest and most reliable freight engineers on the Philadelphia division, had a thrilling experience the other morning. He was called to go on duty at 3.30, and engine 1524 was assigned him. He boarded the machine to try her, preparatory to taking out the train. Once started Engineer Ulrich found he could not stop her. The reverse lever could not be moved.

Down the westbound freight track the engine sped and Engineer Ulrich sat in the caboose trying to stop her, but all to no purpose. It was a very dangerous position to be in, as a fast freight train going in the opposite direction might have crashed into him at any moment. For six miles or more the engine thus proceeded on its wild run, and was only brought to a standstill by the steam giving out on the heavy grade near Highspire tower.

William M. Engle, a farmer of Upper Pottsgrove, died in the Pottstown Hospital after undergoing an operation for relief from appendicitis. He was in an exhausted condition when the operation took place. He was a veteran of the late war, and was a member of a well known family.

Robert Stettler, 3 years of age, died in great agony of lockjaw at the home of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Troxell, of near Schneeknecht. A week ago the lad was walking barefooted about the yard and ran a splinter into one of his toes.

Antonio De Pretti, an Italian, employed in the construction of a reservoir for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company at Pottsville, was killed while at work by being struck upon the head by a stone thrown from a blast.

A train on the Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad was wrecked at Grove City, and three trainmen were badly injured. The conductor will die. The accident was due to spreading rails.

W. S. Evans, a horseman of Allegheny, died from injuries received in an accident on the fair grounds. He was thrown by a horse and his skull fractured.

A party of Hungarians employed in the Egypt Cement Works, Egypt, about ten miles north of Allentown, got into a fight, and one of their number, Joe Kousasky, was beaten and kicked almost to death.

Elmer Schultz of McKeesport was attacked by his son in a family row and may die from the injuries received. He was struck on the head with a brick and had his skull fractured and his nose broken. Young Schultz escaped and has not been captured.

An explosion occurred at the Carnegie blast furnace, McKeesport, and fatally injured Mike Marvel, a Hungarian laborer. A large fan, used for blowing clinker from the boiling still, slipped a cog, causing the explosion of a large ingot of steel. Marvel was fatally burned.

Joseph Caton, an Austrian, residing at Steelton, purchased a keg of beer. In crossing the trolley track, he stumbled and fell, and the keg fell on his head and crashed his skull.

Hog cholera is prevalent to an alarming extent in Lebanon. Within the past week upward of 150 head of swine have died in the suburbs, and the total loss will exceed 500.

By a strange coincidence two sudden deaths occurred at Erie. Mrs. Joseph C. Davis, an aged lady, was at the grave of a relative in the Erie Cemetery and sank under heart failure, a corpse.

Just at that time Philip Zura and a party of hunters on the peninsula started up a flock of birds. Zura fired both barrels of his gun at the flock. The recoil of the gun was great and Zura fell over dead, from heart disease.

GREAT GIFT FOR EDUCATION.

THE CRIME OF '73.

CONGRESS SECRETLY DEMONETIZED THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Strong Testimony of Members of Congress That the Bill Was Doctored in Its Passage Through the House of Representatives.

Twenty-three years ago, by the crafty and concealed agency of a representative of the Bank of England, a bill was passed by a Republican Congress, engineered steadily through by John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, and John Sherman, then, as now, a Senator from Ohio, which bill is known to-day throughout the civilized world as "the crime of '73." That bill demonetized about one-half the Constitutional money of the United States and brought on an ill of woes.

Was it, indeed, a crime, or is the charge a slander, such as is sometimes uttered without justification in the heat of a political campaign? I am not conversant in the language of slander, and have prescribed for myself an inflexible rule to make charges against no man derogatory to his good name without being impelled by a sense of public duty and able to substantiate them by ample evidence. I repeat the charge, that the demonetization of the standard silver dollar, Constitutional money of the United States from 1792 to 1873, was a crime: that the section of the bill demonetizing silver was secretly inserted without being read, printed or discussed after the bill left the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of which Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was Chairman, and that the House was deceived into passing the bill under the belief that it provided for the standard silver dollar, whereas by trick, cheat and fraud it did not so provide.

Let us hear the Chairman of the Coinage Committee, Judge Kelley, when afterwards charged with having advocated the demonetization of silver. I quote from the official report of his remarks on the floor of the House as found in the Congressional Record (Forty-fifth Congress, second session, p. 1605): "In connection with the charge that I advocated the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar, I say that, though the Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, I was as ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar, or of its dropping the silver dollar from our system or coins, as were those distinguished Senators, Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees, who were then members of the House, and each of whom, a few days since, interrogated the other: 'Did you know it was dropped when the bill passed?' 'No,' said Mr. Blaine; 'did you?' 'No,' said Mr. Voorhees. I do not think there were three members in the House that knew it. I doubt whether Mr. Hooper, who, in my absence from the Committee on Coinage and attendance on the Committee on Ways and Means, managed the bill, knew it. I say this in justice to him."

Judge Kelley, commonly called Pig Iron Kelley, because of his high protection views, was a man of great ability, sterling integrity and National eminence. Again on the floor of the House in the Forty-sixth Congress, (Congressional Record, first session, p. 1231) he cleared himself of all complicity in the crime which had been committed, and among other telltale revelations which he made he used the following memorable language: "All I can say is that the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it; that it contained provisions for both the standard silver dollar and the trade dollar. Never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution in the Senate of the section which dropped the standard silver dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history, but I am prepared to say that in the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the silver dollar of the United States. I have never met a man who could tell just how it came about or why."

Now, gentlemen, if you turn to the 7th volume of the Congressional Record (45th Congress, p. 584) and will read what Congressman Bright had to say from his seat on the floor, you will find out how this colossal crime against the American people was effectuated and smuggled through the House of Representatives.

"It passed," said Mr. Bright, "by fraud in the House, never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill, never having been read at the clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the bill made no alteration in the coinage laws; it was passed without discussion, debate being cut off by operation of the previous question. It was passed, to my certain information, under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful, as well as the ablest statesmen in Congress at the time. Ay, sir, it was a fraud that smells to heaven, a fraud for which some person must give an account in the day of retribution."

Let me next turn to the Senate, and inquire what was said there about it. Senator Allison, an aspirant for the Presidential nomination at the recent Republican Convention in St. Louis, declared the bill was "doctored." You will find his remarks as made in the Senate at p. 260 of the Congressional Record, same volume as I have just quoted from. "When the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told," declared Senator Allison, "it will disclose the fact that the House of Representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French re-

lation instead of on our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the bill afterward was doctored, if I must use the term, and I use it in no offensive sense, of course."

Mr. Sargent interrupted him and asked him what he meant by the word "doctored," but the good natured Mr. Allison, perhaps, looking at the "doctor" who had injected the fatal poison, the leprous distillment into the measure, rather feebly responded: "I said I used the word in no offensive sense." But Senator Beck, of Kentucky, was more outspoken. "The demonetization bill," said he (same volume of the Record, p. 260), "never was understood by either House of Congress. I say that with full knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it had been done."

Senator Thurman said: "I cannot say what took place in the House, but I know, when the bill was pending in the Senate, we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage and fix up one thing and another; and there is not a single man in the Senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization."

This member was John Sherman. Senator Hereford said (same volume of the Record, p. 993): "So that I say beyond the possibility of doubt (and there is no disputing it) that bill which demonetized silver, as it passed, never was read, never was discussed, and the Chairman of the committee who reported it, who offered the substitute, said to Mr. Holman, when inquired of, that it did not effect the coinage in any way whatever."

Representative Holman, the watchdog of the Treasury, declared "that the measure and the methods of its passage through the House was a colossal swindle." (Congressional Record, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, p. 193.)

Fellow citizens, in this brief resume of the history of the act of Congress of February 12, 1873, which demonetized silver, I have offered you only the evidence of those who witnessed the transaction. Such testimony is not only the best for a popular meeting, but it would be competent in a court of law, as it will be conclusive in the tribunal of history, that a great crime was committed by some person or persons against the American people by the passage of that nefarious act.

J. FAIRFAX MCLAUGHLIN.

A Poor Argument.

One of the many arguments of the men who have tried to fasten gold monometallism upon the people of the United States is this, that the people in Mexico, which country is upon a bimetallic basis, live cheaply. This may be true, but they all have an independent living. There are no tramps in Mexico, unless they are unfortunate Americans whom the gold standard has driven there in search of employment. Surely it is better for all of the people to have a comfortable existence than for half of them to work for inadequate wages, as is the case in this country at present, while the other half are out of employment and the ill paid employed must out of their meager wages support their unemployed brethren. The Mexican argument will not hold water in this campaign. Empty stomachs are greater arguments than sophistries. It is very well to say that the Mexican laborer lives mainly upon vegetables, but the unemployed men of the United States would rather have vegetables than nothing. It will not be necessary for them to confine themselves to such food, however, if silver be remonetized, for then we will only ship as much of our meat product to Europe in payment of interest as we do at present, and the other half will remain at home to be placed upon the dinner tables of the American workmen and to bring back smiles to the faces of their starving children. The Mexican argument will not go in this campaign.—Silver Knight.

A Stock Claim of the Gold Bugs.

One of the stock claims of the gold bugs is that free silver would make the United States the silver dumping ground of the world. There is about \$8,000,000,000 actual silver in the world, in coin and used in the arts. About \$4,000,000,000 is in coin. How much of that would be taken to the American mints? Imagine the housewives of Europe, Asia and the rest of the world gathering together their old silver and shipping it to the United States; and no doubt the European Nations would take their silver coin, already at par with gold, and would send their supply to this country to be sold at the mints for fifty-three cent dollars! Should this actually be done, a proper supposition, the per capita of the United States would run up to over \$100—that is, as soon as the mints could catch up, and as soon as that happened what a desperate strait Europe would be in. It would have parted with its silver for fifty-three cent dollars; its supply of that coin at par with gold when sent there would have depreciated one-half in value and the per capita would have depreciated in proportion and panicky times would shake the money centres of Europe as they had never been shaken before. This is following to its conclusion one of the absurd claims of the Republicans and goldites. There will, under bimetalism, never be a fifty-three cent dollar, at least as long as the Democratic party can win elections in the United States.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Bimetallism would mean more money, a stable measure of values and prosperity. That is the Democratic claim. In 1865 according to Secretary McCullough there was \$2,000,000,000 in circulation in the United States. There was a little more than this according to the figures in Maurice Mahleman's book "Monetary Systems of the World." But take the Secretary of the Treasury's figures. The population was 35,000,000. The per capita circulation according to that was about \$57.

In 1890 the money in the country was about \$803,000,000, although Secretary Foster's report made for political effect, stated that it amounted to \$1,588,000,000. Using Secretary Foster's figures the per capita was only \$24, but an accurate estimate of the money is as follows: Loss of paper money during twenty-eight years, \$50,000,000; hoarded, low estimate, \$25,000,000; National Bank reserves, \$460,000,000; private bank reserves, estimated, \$250,000,000; total, \$785,000,000. Deduct that from the figures given by Secretary Foster and the balance in actual circulation will be seen to have been but \$803,000,000. The population in 1890 was 64,000,000, and the per capita \$12.50.

The word "dollar" is used to designate the unit of value in this country's currency. The single gold standard has enabled the money lenders of the world to so control the metal that, like any other scarce and preferred article, its value has increased over fifty per cent. since 1873. The price of silver measured in gold has depreciated, but measured in the products that are used by scientists and financiers to measure its value it has maintained its position. Gold has appreciated and will continue to do so unless the corner is broken by the Democratic party on November 3. The continuation of the gold standard would work an irreparable injury to the debtor classes in this country, the small merchants, workmen, laborers, and the farmers. Bimetallism would assure a stable measure of values, and would give equal justice to all classes of citizens.

Against the people in this campaign are arrayed the consolidated forces of wealth and corporate power. The classes which have grown fat by reason of Federal legislation and the single gold standard have combined to fasten their fetters still more firmly upon the people and are organizing every precinct of every county of every State in the Union with this purpose in view.—Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee.

The demonetization of silver in 1873 produced one of the worst panics in the history of the United States.

The operation of the McKinley law and the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act in 1893 caused a panic whose influence is still felt.

The maintenance of the gold standard means the issue of bonds and the accumulation of an enormous debt. It means poverty for the producing classes and those directly dependent upon them, the vast majority of people in the United States.

The continuation of the gold standard means the increase in value of every debt, over fifty per cent. Since 1893 the increase has been over twenty per cent. The great debtor class demands justice, not repudiation.

An "Honest Dollar."

An honest dollar is a dollar that has an equal DRY-PAID and purchasing power.

An honest dollar is a dollar that flows into the channels of trade and commerce and is not hoarded in the miser's safe.

An honest dollar is a dollar that can be used by the poor as well as the rich.

An honest dollar is a dollar as fair for the borrower as for the lender.

An honest dollar is a 100 CENT DOLLAR and not a dishonest 200 cent dollar.

An honest dollar is a dollar that is ALWAYS AMONG THE PEOPLE, and not an imaginary dollar in the vaults of those who make themselves hoarse in defense of their "honest dollar," which seldom sees the light of day.

An honest dollar is a dollar that is as beneficial to the mechanic and laborer as to the Morgan-Beimont syndicate.

An honest dollar is a dollar that sets the wheels of industry in motion and creates a demand for labor rather than corrode in the secret vaults of the men who have nervous prostration on account of being awake nights thinking of the miseries of the wage-earners under the operations of the free coinage of gold and silver.—New York Suburban.

Philip Goetter, of Chicago, is married, and has been for some time, but his ignorance of feminine proclivities is harrowing. To begin with he posted a notice to the effect that Mrs. Goetter must not whisper in the house. This seems to be cruelly refined, for how could his wife tell her callers what she thought of that sort of ukase when he was about, unless she whispered. Incidental to this he forgave her joining a club, locked his house at 8 o'clock every evening, and denied her a latch key, and brought the whole matter to a climax by ordering her, in writing, not to be a new woman. Mrs. Goetter is now suing for separate maintenance. It is possible that the evidence on the trial will disclose a refusal on the part of her husband to let her ride a bicycle. If this is so, wild horses couldn't keep a jury from finding in her favor.

HANNA'S FAT FRYING.

WHERE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUNDS ARE COMING FROM.

Trusts Made Prosperous by McKinleyism to Contribute \$10,000,000—Hundreds of Palms are Itching to Handle This Immense Sum.

Mark Hanna admits that it will take much money to educate the people sufficiently to insure the election of his candidate, and the fat-frying is now in full blast. The gigantic trusts and combine, all of which have been benefited in the past by the system represented by Mr. McKinley and further hope for future benefits, are expected to contribute liberally to the Republican campaign fund and already the assessment necessary has been decided upon.

The trusts are expected to contribute \$10,000,000 towards the election of Mr. McKinley. As the total capitalization of the various trusts now doing business in defiance of law is about \$1,500,000,000, the enormous sum of ten million dollars can be raised without a heavy assessment. It will necessitate a contribution of one dollar from each trust for each \$150 of capital stock, or about two-thirds of one per cent.

The largest check will have to come from the Dressed Beef and Provision Trust. This monopoly will have to raise \$665,000, and if you are compelled to pay a few cents more on each pound of beef, lard and bacon you buy in the immediate future you may know that you and other consumers are paying this assessment and that Messrs. Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Fowler et al. are not losing anything in their effort to protect the credit of the United States.

The smallest amount will come from the trust that controls the little wooden skewers that bother you when you try to carve your rib-roast. The output of those wooden pins is controlled by a trust which has a capital of but \$60,000, which is ample for the purpose, however. The trust will assist Mr. Hanna to the extent of \$400.

The two Coal Trusts, with an estimated capital of \$100,000,000, an estimate carefully and reliably made by the Philadelphia Times, from which the figures of capitalization are taken, is probably too low. As the price of coal has recently been advanced and other advances are threatened, the \$665,000 the coal barons will contribute to the election of their friend will not be missed. That is, by the trust. But every consumer, and especially the poor people who buy coal by the basket or ton, will feel the extortion.

There are certain expenses incidental to the conduct of a campaign which are legitimate and must be met. When money is used only for these legitimate expenses the men having the expenditure in charge can make an accounting. But when the sum to be expended is as enormous as the amount which will be spent under the direction of Mark Hanna this year, no such accounting can be made, is ever expected or desired. It is a secret known only to the men who handle the huddle, and contributors must trust to their "honor."

A gentleman who is familiar with the conduct of campaigns from a ward election to the struggle for the Presidency is authority for the statement that not one-half of the money contributed is ever expended for the purpose intended. It passes through so many hands, the fingers of which are sticky, that only a small percentage reaches the man who regards voting as a commercial transaction.

This being the case, it will be seen that the \$10,000,000 to be raised by the trusts offers many advantages to the practical politician. It will offer among other things a chance to regain the money which was paid for the Southern and Western delegates who nominated Mr. McKinley in St. Louis.

Ten million dollars is an enormous sum of money. No one appreciates this better than campaign managers. It is so large that one-half of it will make 100 men rich. Given the opportunity to spend such a sum without having to show vouchers or receipts and the job becomes entrancing. The trust managers who raise this fund at the behest of Mr. Hanna will never know what becomes of it. Perhaps they will not care. But hundreds of palms are already itching to handle the sum, and architects have already been asked to prepare plans for fine houses that will be paid for out of this fund.

It may interest the dishonest managers of dishonest trusts to know that of the \$10,000,000 which they are expected to contribute, \$5,000,000 will be used to corrupt voters and \$5,000,000 will be stolen. This statement is made on the authority of a United States Senator, to whom the facts were given by the secret agent in charge of Republican collections.—New York World.

A McKinley Lie Nailed.

"We had a protective tariff under which ample revenue were collected for the Government, and an accumulating surplus, which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt." [Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance.]

The Treasury Department publishes the following official statement: "During the fiscal year 1893—ended June 30, 1893—the revenues were \$2,341,674 in excess of the expenditures. During the fiscal year 1894—ended June 30, 1894—the expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of \$69,803,260, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the Government were \$16,752,676 less than in the preceding year. The McKinley bill was in force during the whole of the fiscal year 1894."—New York Times.

This is a "Hoax."

The New York Tribune is howling for McKinley and urging the people to elect him President so that the country can have more protection and higher prices for American products. Until recently it published tables nearly every day, showing how prices had fallen since the Wilson tariff law, and it promises that if the Republicans are successful in November the era of low prices and cheap goods will give way to the good old stiff prices and denizens brought about by the tariff of 1890.

While thus committing its party to the Harrison-McKinley theory that cheapness is an evil, the Tribune tries to keep in favor with the people who do not want to pay more for what they buy. So in a recent issue it trots out the old story of how the tinplate industry has grown since 1890, forgetting, of course, to mention that the output of tinplates has been greatly increased since the Wilson law cut the duty on them in two. As a proof of the benefits of high tariffs, the Tribune says that protection has reduced the prices of steel, the most important part of the raw material for tin plates, and thus enabled our manufacturers to compete with foreign products.

This is a little Republican joke. Protection reduces the price of steel by shutting out foreign steel with high duties, so that the home manufacturers can combine and charge higher prices. The great steel trust formed five months ago by all the leading steel and iron makers of this country, immediately advanced prices of the steel billets used in making plates for tinning from 15 to 20 per cent. They were able to do this because the tariff on foreign steel prevented tin plate manufacturers from buying in the cheapest markets and thus put them at the mercy of the grasping trust. If it were not for the protection foolishly allowed to remain in the Wilson tariff on iron and steel which we can manufacture cheaper than any other part of the world, the tin plate makers would be to-day buying their steel plates far cheaper than the prevailing prices.

It is unfortunately true that as the late P. T. Barnum said: "The American people like to be humbugged." But if they can be fooled by such cheap tricks as that of pretending that heavier taxes on an article makes it cost less, they deserve to be plundered by the monopolists who own the Republican party.

Reckless Assertions of McKinley.

Major McKinley, in his speech of acceptance, said that under the operation of the Republican policy of high protection, the country "bought more goods at home and sold more abroad" than under the present reduced tariff.

One would think that a politician occupying his present position would be very careful of his statements and sure of their correctness. Evidently he has not done so.

Figures furnished by the bureau of statistics of the United States show that for the nine months ending on the 1st of April last the exports of the manufactured goods of this country amounted in value to \$163,187,925, being 24.57 per cent of the entire exports. At the same rate for the remaining three months of the present year, the exports of manufactured goods would amount to \$203,904,907. In no previous year had the exports of our manufactures amounted to so great a sum in value; and it should be borne in mind that on account of the reduced cost of such goods (attributable in great part to the reductions of duties on raw materials by the new tariff) it required a larger bulk to make this sum in value. In the fiscal year 1891 the exports of domestic manufactures were only \$168,927,315, on 19.37 per cent of all exports of merchandise; in 1892 they were only \$158,510,987, or 15.61 per cent, and in 1893, \$183,718,484, or 21.24 per cent.

If the political campaign of this year is to be "one of education," as Republican leaders tell us, care should be taken to have truth for its rudiments, not reckless assertions due to ignorance or design; and surely the Presidential nominee of the party should not be the principal of a school of error or deception.—Atlanta Journal.

McKinley's Bad Break.

"We might just as well understand that we cannot fix by law the wages of labor," said Mr. McKinley to Pennsylvania workmen on Saturday. Wonders will never cease. Here is the father of that veteran campaigner—"protection means higher wages"—writing its epitaph with never a sob and never a tear!—New York World.

THE PITTSBURGH DISASTER.

A Report from the Commission of Mine Inspectors Appointed by Gov. Hastings.

The commission of mine inspectors appointed by Governor Hastings to determine the cause of the Twin Shaft mine cave-in, near Pittston, Pa., in which forty-eight miners were entombed, made its report.

The inspectors conclude that Superintendent Langan, who was among those lost, erred in going so far into the mine, knowing there was a "squeeze." The original cause of the "squeeze," the commission believes, was a "mud crack," together with irregularity in the chambers of veins Nos. 5 and 6.

It was also found that "naked lamps" were used at the time of the accident, and from these and the character of the "squeeze" it is presumed an explosion occurred.

The report is signed by all the inspectors, and recommendations accompany it to guard against similar accidents in the future.

PLAYING SOCIETY.

The Little Girl's Interpretation of What the Smart Set Do.

The small girl yearned for things beyond her environment and, with true feminine adaptability, was making the most of the resources at command. "Reginald," she said to the youngster who was trying to give a tight-rope exhibition on the tongue of the grocery wagon, "emere."

"Who ye talkin' to?" was the indignant inquiry.

"Youse."

"My name ain't Reginald. My name's Tommy."

"Ye're name's Reginald."

"Why is it?"

"Because I say it is. Do you see my right hand?"

"Yes."

"No ye don't, nothing of the kind, cos I've got it behind my back, an' there's a brick in it, an' wot I say goes, an' yer name's 'Reginald.'"

"All right. Wot're ye goin' ter do?"

"Play society."

"I don't know how."

"It's easy. Ye come up ter me an' ye say, 'Ah, howdndoo, howdndoo. Ye're looking chawming this evenin', don'tcheknow.'"

"An' wot do you do?"

"I say, 'Do you recuilly think so?'"

"An' den I s'pose I gits back at yer agin'."

"Sure. You jes' kinder duck yer head over yer shoulder an' squint down at me an' say, 'Pon honor.' An' den I sorter gurgles, 'So good of you ter say so.' After we gits 'frough wit dat, we makes believe we're two other people at de same party."

"An' say some'ing different?"

"Now. We says de same 'ting. An' we keeps it up till we gits tired an' den we says 'Good night. I've had a puffyly luvvily evenin', an' den we goes home.'"

"An' you've got de brick in yer han' all de time?"

"I ain't lettin' go of it, not fur a minute."

"All right, I'll play. But it jest goes to show all over agin how big a fool a woman kin make of a man of she onct makes up her mind to it."

A Subterranean City.

The "City of the Salt Mines" is situated several hundred feet below the surface at Wieliczka, Galicia. This wonderful subterranean city has a population of over 1,000 men, women and children, scores of whom have never seen the light of day or the earth's surface. This remarkable city has its town hall, a theater and its assembly room, as well as a beautiful church, decorated with statues, all being fashioned from pure crystallized rock salt. It has well graded streets and spacious squares, all well lighted with electricity. There are isolated cases in this underground city, where not a single individual in three or four successive generations has ever seen the sun or has any idea of how people live on the outside of the earth. Their rock salt houses are said to be perfect sanitariums, and the average longevity of the denizens of the "City of the Salt Mines" is said to exceed that of the surface inhabitants of Galicia.

Rosin's Many Uses.

It is perhaps not commonly known that the finer grades of rosin are used in the manufacture of paper. Cheap printers' ink contains rosin. Rosin also enters into the composition of scented toilet soaps, of sealing wax, of putty, of sizing and of varnishes. It likewise furnishes by distillation a lubricating oil for machinery which competes even with petroleum in cheapness.

Fish Do Not Sleep.

The Scientific American insists that some species of fish and insects do not sleep. Among fish, the salmon, pike and gold fish are not known to sleep at all, while some other species indulge in periods of rest for an hour or two at a time. Certain flies are known not to slumber, and all the animalculae belong to the list of those which sleep not.



Don't Rub Your Clothes

to tatters in a vain attempt to clean them with poor soap. Save your time and health by using

Sunlight Soap

It makes home brighter.

Lester Bros., Ltd., Hudson and Harrison Sts., New York.



GOLD! MCKINLEY AND HOBART

SILVER! BRYAN AND BANNERETTE,

OLD INCHES.

Lithographed in Five Colors on Net Work.

A Novelty for Every Home. A Necessity for Every Office.

10 Cents by Mail.

AGENTS WANTED. -- LIBERAL TERMS.

TOM EVANS, 34 Park Row, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, Editor.

TERMS.—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, \$2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 1.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.
For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS.
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyor,
J. H. WETZEL.

The rush in this county is great to get on the free silver band wagon.

Phil Womelsdorf and Harry Curtin are opposed to free silver. At Harrisburg they were heavy for free silver—voting it out of the treasury, free to jobs and monopolies.

A gold campaign paper has made its appearance in Bellefonte, flying Palmer at its mast. To be consistent, we suppose it will refuse silver on subscription.

When the millionaires, trusts and banks array themselves on the side of McKinley the people become suspicious and it is natural the business men, farmers and workmen will array themselves on the side of Bryan.

Democrats, don't overlook the county ticket; all the men on it are good and reputable citizens, and our county affairs have been remarkably well taken care of under Democratic management.

The New York World is not for free silver, but it expresses a good deal of wisdom in this little paragraph: "Granting all that the opponents of free silver say against it, it might be a better thing under Bryan than the trusts under McKinley."

The Philadelphia Times and the Record have a bi-candidacy for the presidency, McKinley and Gen. Palmer. Now why not as well for bimetalism? The first is an extremely ridiculous position—trying to ride a monkey and a mule at the same time.

I have been called an anarchist because I have opposed the trusts and syndicates which would manage this country. I am glad to have the opposition of these men. I am glad that if I am elected there is not a trust or syndicate that can come to me and say, "We put you there, now pay us back."—Candidate Bryan.

C. B. McKinney, a merchant in Irving, Ill., writes us a strong letter in favor of free silver and the bright outlook for Bryan in Illinois. The people out there are largely for free coinage and our friend's letter confirms all other intelligence that Illinois is sure for Bryan.

The Centre county Repubs are spending \$1000 to go to Canton and see McKinley. Over half a million dollars have been spent already in going to see the man who three months ago jumped from silver to gold, and that's all that's of him. What fools there be!

A NEW Republican Mecca is likely to be Jersey Shore, where "honest" John Bardsley is now resting for his "good health." The travel to Canton abating why should not Republicans run their excursions to Jersey Shore to see Bardsley? Jack Dale, can't you exhort your faithful to the new Mecca?

The senatorial district composed of the counties of Union, Northumberland and Snyder, met in Sunbury on Friday last in conference and nominated John A. Gundy, of Lewisburg, as the Democratic candidate for senator. Mr. Gundy is one of the most prominent and intelligent farmers of Union county and of unblemished character—no truer man resides in that district. The Republican nominee is Mr. Hummel (bumble-bee) of Selinsgrove.

McKinley's worshippers have spent upwards of a million dollars in traveling to see the golden mogul, and when they have beheld their idol he is one

who always voted for silver coinage. Bryan saves that much for his friends by calling to see them. The excursionists go away from Canton and all they have seen is an old champion of silver who is now eating the taffy (yellow) handed him by the goldbugs.

McKinley voted for a free silver bill (Bland's) in 1877 and 1878. In 1890 he supported the Sherman bill, and in June made two speeches on it, which showed him to be a bimetalist. "I believe," said he, "that we should preserve the two metals side by side."

All the Republican state conventions held in 1894, with one or two dodging, endorsed silver coinage.

The Republican state convention of Pennsylvania about three years ago, passed a resolution declaring there was not money enough and that the volume should be doubled, by raising the per capita from \$22 to \$40.

Quay favored doubling the volume of money in circulation and was the author of the resolution aforesaid.

Cameron all along was, and still is, outspoken for free silver.

Are the names above mentioned, anarchists and repudiators, and the Republican conventions held in 1894 were they meetings of anarchists in favor of ruining the country?

PENNSYLVANIA AND SILVER.

The Republican party of this state has turned its back upon its declarations of former years on the currency and now advocates directly the opposite of what it formerly demanded. The platform of 1877 says:

"The long and successful existence, under the laws of congress, of the gold and silver standard warrants us in demanding the early repeal of the legislation which demonetized silver, and we therefore favor a return of the free and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of 1799."

Upon this silver platform the Republicans of Centre county stood in 1877.

The platform of 1890 says, after asking an increase of currency:

"Uncompromisingly hostile to monometallism, whether of gold or silver, and earnestly favoring the use of both as metals, the Republican party of Pennsylvania demands the enactment of such legislation as will secure the fullest use of silver as money."

And upon this state silver platform the Republicans of Centre county stood in 1890.

The platform of 1891 declares:

"We favor bimetalism and endorse the action of the Fifty-first congress in providing for the purchase and coinage of all the silver produced from American mines."

The Republican platforms of 1893 and 1894 resolved that:

"We favor the expansion of the circulating medium of the country until the same shall be \$40 per capita of our population."

It is thus seen that the Republican party of this state has departed from its former faith and taken up a heresy. It is a bolter from its own honored principles. Why should the masses of the party follow the leaders in this bolt?

DIAZ AND THE MEXICAN DOLLAR.

The letter of President Diaz to the Journal, in which the veteran Executive of Mexico discusses economic and industrial conditions in this country, is a contribution to the literature of the campaign of the very greatest value. It must quiet the clamor of advocates of a single gold standard, who are fond of describing Mexico as an unprogressive and pauper-ridden community and of asking if Americans wish to see the United States reduced to a like state. Briefly, the President of the Mexican Republic declares that industry in his nation was never in so thriving a state. Woolen, cotton, and paper mills are multiplying. Home manufactures have increased and importations decreased ever since the closing of the Indian markets reduced the value in the markets of the world of Mexico's money metal—silver. From 1890 to 1895 Mexico's imports fell off \$18,000,000 in a total of \$52,000,000. In the same periods exports rose from \$3,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

In Mexico the silver dollar has had practically stable purchasing power, as regards articles of home production, for thirty years. Except for the decline due to the improved methods of manufacture or variations arising from fortuitous and temporary conditions commodities offered for sale fetch about the same prices year after year. There is none of that steady decline in prices which has so gravely affected industry in the United States since 1873. But outside the borders of Mexico the Mexican finds his silver dollar will not pass current for more than fifty cents. If he wants a dollar's worth of goods in Texas he must needs pay two of his dollars. Accordingly he buys at home, and the manufactures of his country enjoy the most effective protection—a protection which is a bounty to the people and not a mere largess to the manufacturers.

But, it will be urged, if it takes two Mexican dollars to buy a dollar's worth of goods in Texas this dollar's worth will be twice as many yards, if cloth be bought, twice as many bushels, or pounds or gallons, according to the commodity, as the single Mexican dollar would buy in Mexico. If this were the truth, and the whole truth, there would be little importance in the com-

parison, it would be six of one and half a dozen of the other. But we have it on the word of the President of the Mexican Republic that the buying value of the Mexican dollar is unchanged, "and prices for domestic merchandise and produce vary only according to supply and demand."

Now mark what this means. Accept the truth of what Diaz says and the truth of what the opponents of free silver assert. If a man in Mexico lent another \$1,000 in 1873, and was paid this year, the \$1,000 would represent practically the same purchasing value now as then, and would have been earned by the debtor with no greater effort now than it took to earn \$1,000 at the time it was borrowed. Exact justice would thus be done both creditor and debtor. But in the United States the creditor would get back again \$1,000 which would buy twice as many as when lent, and equally the debtor would have to give in order to get it twice as much labor, or wheat, or cotton as his creditor had to give in 1873. Herein is obvious injustice to the debtor. The honest dollar is the dollar which is today what it was yesterday, last year, a decade ago.

Again, the value of money is its purchasing power. If that purchasing power increases its value increases. In Mexico there has been no such increase, and if the capitalist wants to make his \$1,000 worth \$1,250 he must invest it in some productive industry. Statistics show that the American capitalist can make his \$1,000 worth \$1,250 by letting it lie idle in a vault for five years. The appreciating gold dollar of the United States is a dollar that pays to hoard. The stable silver dollar of Mexico is a dollar that pays to invest. Out of which will come the business conditions most likely to bring prosperity.—N. Y. Journal.

THE way the excursion business to Canton is worked up is shown by a letter before us purporting to come from the "Commercial Men's Democratic McKinley Club." After setting forth the arrangements for a visit to Canton, this significant paragraph is added: "Transportation and sleeping apartments will be furnished you without cost." It seems from this card that both the railroad companies and the Pullman company are in the business of promoting Mr. McKinley's election by the expenditure of great sums of money, or what amounts to the same thing, performing campaign service for nothing and at the cost of the stockholders of the companies.—Pittsburg Post.

HOW IT WILL BE DONE.

A great many people cannot understand how silver will get into circulation in case we get free and unlimited coinage. There is one thing sure it never will get into circulation if we do not get free and unlimited coinage. W. H. Harvey, author of Coin's Financial School, gives the following on this question:

"The Republicans say, suppose we have free coinage of silver. It will only benefit the silver bullion owners. How will it get into circulation? How will you get it without working as hard for it as you do now? The answer is this. When the silver bullion owner takes it to the mint it will be coined into money and hauled back to him, or the paper representative, representative money, will be handed him, while the mints coin it later. The first thing he will do will be to pay the railroads the freight on it; this part will go into circulation by being paid to the employees of the railroad, and from them to the boarding houses and farmers, who supply the boarding houses, and to the merchants, where the railroad employees buy their goods. He will next pay the smelter that smelted it, the refiner that refined it, and they will pay it to their employees. He will next go up the mountain where the miners are delving in the ground and he will pay the men in

their shirt sleeves, the miners who have mined it, and he will pay the owners of the burr trains that packed it down the mountains. He will pay the manufacturer for the machinery that hoisted it out of the ground, and for the powder that blasted it from the earth, and when he is through putting it into circulation he will be a fortunate man if he has ten cents on the dollar left."

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
Sep. 24	67	42 clear.
" 25	73	37 clear.
" 26	79	55 clear.
" 27	72	52 clear.
" 28	72	55 cloudy.
" 29	64	58 cloudy.
" 30	68	50 part clear.

Rainfall: On 28th, early morning, .13 inches. On 29th, all day .80 and during the night 1.97 inches, with high wind.

Total rainfall in September, 6.23 in.

"For several months I was troubled with a persistent humor in my head which gave me considerable annoyance, until it occurred to me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. Before using one bottle, the humor was healed."—T. T. Adams, General Merchant, Turbeville, Va.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Good for old and young. We know of no better tonic for the system than Hires Improved Rootbeer. It is delicious, effervescent, sparkling, appetizing, and a helper of temperance. Satisfying the thirst, enriching the blood, and fortifying the system against the advances of disease. A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere. The tired paraders will find it very refreshing during the Campaign marches.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat.....	65
Rye.....	50
Oats.....	30
Barley.....	18
Buckwheat.....	27

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter.....	16
Eggs.....	15
Lard.....	6
Shoulders.....	6
Ham.....	12
Tallow.....	4
Potatoes.....	15
Sides.....	6

School of MAKE YOUR PLANS

TO ENTER THE
Rochester Business University
At beginning of first or second term; Tuesday, September 24th, or Monday, November 10th, 1896, and secure an education that is a long step toward success.

Business!

What can be more attractive than a home made cheerful and fragrant with beautiful flowers all through the long winter? And when they can be had without price who would be without them? A collection of Fifty choice winter-flowering bulbs, in ten varieties, including the celebrated Easter Lily, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., alone worth \$1.50, is offered as a premium to American Gardening (established 1846—price \$1.00 per year), by Messrs. Wm. Elliott & Sons, seedsmen, 54 Dey st., N. Y. (established 1845), a firm whom we know to be perfectly reliable. Send them a postal card and receive full particulars by return mail. This offer will not be repeated.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTAION, EASTWARD.
9:15 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday) For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3:00 p. m., New York, 5:58 p. m., Baltimore, 8:10 p. m., Washington, 4:10 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1:30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 4:25 p. m., New York, 7:23 p. m., Baltimore, 9:00 p. m., Washington, 5:15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:50 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m., New York 2:13 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m. Passenger coaches to Williamsport and Philadelphia.

8:10 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m., New York 2:13 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m. Passenger coaches to Williamsport and Philadelphia.

1:20 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:52 a. m., New York, 9:53 a. m., week days, 10:25 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6:20 a. m., Washington, 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily.) For Erie, Du Bois and Canadawaga and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m., New York 2:13 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m. Passenger coaches to Erie and Canadawaga, and passenger coaches to Erie and Canadawaga.

10:17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m., New York 2:13 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m. Passenger coaches to Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:17 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m., New York 2:13 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m. Passenger coaches to Kane and Tyrone, and passenger coaches to Kane and Tyrone.

5:50 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kenosha, Elmira and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m., New York 2:13 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m. Passenger coaches to Kenosha and Elmira, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTAION FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:45 a. m., Harrisburg 8:10 a. m., daily, Williamsport 9:10 a. m., Pottsville 10:10 a. m., Harrisburg 11:10 a. m., Lock Haven 12:10 p. m., Tyrone 1:10 p. m., Clearfield 2:10 p. m., Philipsburg 3:10 p. m., Pottsville 4:10 p. m., Harrisburg 5:10 p. m., Baltimore 6:10 p. m., Washington 7:10 p. m., New York 8:10 p. m., Philadelphia 9:10 p. m., Harrisburg 10:10 p. m., Baltimore 11:10 p. m., Washington 12:10 a. m., New York 1:10 a. m., Philadelphia 2:10 a. m., Harrisburg 3:10 a. m., Baltimore 4:10 a. m., Washington 5:10 a. m., New York 6:10 a. m., Philadelphia 7:10 a. m., Harrisburg 8:10 a. m., Baltimore 9:10 a. m., Washington 10:10 a. m., New York 11:10 a. m., Philadelphia 12:10 p. m., Harrisburg 1:10 p. m., Baltimore 2:10 p. m., Washington 3:10 p. m., New York 4:10 p. m., Philadelphia 5:10 p. m., Harrisburg 6:10 p. m., Baltimore 7:10 p. m., Washington 8:10 p. m., New York 9:10 p. m., Philadelphia 10:10 p. m., Harrisburg 11:10 p. m., Baltimore 12:10 a. m., Washington 1:10 a. m., New York 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., Harrisburg 4:10 a. m., Baltimore 5:10 a. m., Washington 6:10 a. m., New York 7:10 a. m., Philadelphia 8:10 a. m., Harrisburg 9:10 a. m., Baltimore 10:10 a. m., Washington 11:10 a. m., New York 12:10 p. m., Philadelphia 1:10 p. m., Harrisburg 2:10 p. m., Baltimore 3:10 p. m., Washington 4:10 p. m., New York 5:10 p. m., Philadelphia 6:10 p. m., Harrisburg 7:10 p. m., Baltimore 8:10 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m., New York 10:10 p. m., Philadelphia 11:10 p. m., Harrisburg 12:10 a. m., Baltimore 1:10 a. m., Washington 2:10 a. m., New York 3:10 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 a. m., Harrisburg 5:10 a. m., Baltimore 6:10 a. m., Washington 7:10 a. m., New York 8:10 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., Harrisburg 10:10 a. m., Baltimore 11:10 a. m., Washington 12:10 p. m., New York 1:10 p. m., Philadelphia 2:10 p. m., Harrisburg 3:10 p. m., Baltimore 4:10 p. m., Washington 5:10 p. m., New York 6:10 p. m., Philadelphia 7:10 p. m., Harrisburg 8:10 p. m., Baltimore 9:10 p. m., Washington 10:10 p. m., New York 11:10 p. m., Philadelphia 12:10 a. m., Harrisburg 1:10 a. m., Baltimore 2:10 a. m., Washington 3:10 a. m., New York 4:10 a. m., Philadelphia 5:10 a. m., Harrisburg 6:10 a. m., Baltimore 7:10 a. m., Washington 8:10 a. m., New York 9:10 a. m., Philadelphia 10:10 a. m., Harrisburg 11:10 a. m., Baltimore 12:10 p. m., Washington 1:10 p. m., New York 2:10 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 p. m., Harrisburg 4:10 p. m., Baltimore 5:10 p. m., Washington 6:10 p. m., New York 7:10 p. m., Philadelphia 8:10 p. m., Harrisburg 9:10 p. m., Baltimore 10:10 p. m., Washington 11:10 p. m., New York 12:10 a. m., Philadelphia 1:10 a. m., Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Baltimore 3:10 a. m., Washington 4:10 a. m., New York 5:10 a. m., Philadelphia 6:10 a. m., Harrisburg 7:10 a. m., Baltimore 8:10 a. m., Washington 9:10 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m., Philadelphia 11:10 a. m., Harrisburg 12:10 p. m., Baltimore 1:10 p. m., Washington 2:10 p. m., New York 3:10 p. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., Harrisburg 5:10 p. m., Baltimore 6:10 p. m., Washington 7:10 p. m., New York 8:10 p. m., Philadelphia 9:10 p. m., Harrisburg 10:10 p. m., Baltimore 11:10 p. m., Washington 12:10 a. m., New York 1:10 a. m., Philadelphia 2:10 a. m., Harrisburg 3:10 a. m., Baltimore 4:10 a. m., Washington 5:10 a. m., New York 6:10 a. m., Philadelphia 7:10 a. m., Harrisburg 8:10 a. m., Baltimore 9:10 a. m., Washington 10:10 a. m., New York 11:10 a. m., Philadelphia 12:10 p. m., Harrisburg 1:10 p. m., Baltimore 2:10 p. m., Washington 3:10 p. m., New York 4:10 p. m., Philadelphia 5:10 p. m., Harrisburg 6:10 p. m., Baltimore 7:10 p. m., Washington 8:10 p. m., New York 9:10 p. m., Philadelphia 10:10 p. m., Harrisburg 11:10 p. m., Baltimore 12:10 a. m., Washington 1:10 a. m., New York 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., Harrisburg 4:10 a. m., Baltimore 5:10 a. m., Washington 6:10 a. m., New York 7:10 a. m., Philadelphia 8:10 a. m., Harrisburg 9:10 a. m., Baltimore 10:10 a. m., Washington 11:10 a. m., New York 12:10 p. m., Philadelphia 1:10 p. m., Harrisburg 2:10 p. m., Baltimore 3:10 p. m., Washington 4:10 p. m., New York 5:10 p. m., Philadelphia 6:10 p. m., Harrisburg 7:10 p. m., Baltimore 8:10 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m., New York 10:10 p. m., Philadelphia 11:10 p. m., Harrisburg 12:10 a. m., Baltimore 1:10 a. m., Washington 2:10 a. m., New York 3:10 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 a. m., Harrisburg 5:10 a. m., Baltimore 6:10 a. m., Washington 7:10 a. m., New York 8:10 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., Harrisburg 10:10 a. m., Baltimore 11:10 a. m., Washington 12:10 p. m., New York 1:10 p. m., Philadelphia 2:10 p. m., Harrisburg 3:10 p. m., Baltimore 4:10 p. m., Washington 5:10 p. m., New York 6:10 p. m., Philadelphia 7:10 p. m., Harrisburg 8:10 p. m., Baltimore 9:10 p. m., Washington 10:10 p. m., New York 11:10 p. m., Philadelphia 12:10 a. m., Harrisburg 1:10 a. m., Baltimore 2:10 a. m., Washington 3:10 a. m., New York 4:10 a. m., Philadelphia 5:10 a. m., Harrisburg 6:10 a. m., Baltimore 7:10 a. m., Washington 8:10 a. m., New York 9:10 a. m., Philadelphia 10:10 a. m., Harrisburg 11:10 a. m., Baltimore 12:10 p. m., Washington 1:10 p. m., New York 2:10 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 p. m., Harrisburg 4:10 p. m., Baltimore 5:10 p. m., Washington 6:10 p. m., New York 7:10 p. m., Philadelphia 8:10 p. m., Harrisburg 9:10 p. m., Baltimore 10:10 p. m., Washington 11:10 p. m., New York 12:10 a. m., Philadelphia 1:10 a. m., Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Baltimore 3:10 a. m., Washington 4:10 a. m., New York 5:10 a. m., Philadelphia 6:10 a. m., Harrisburg 7:10 a. m., Baltimore 8:10 a. m., Washington 9:10 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m., Philadelphia 11:10 a. m., Harrisburg 12:10 p. m., Baltimore 1:10 p. m., Washington 2:10 p. m., New York 3:10 p. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., Harrisburg 5:10 p. m., Baltimore 6:10 p. m., Washington 7:10 p. m., New York 8:10 p. m., Philadelphia 9:10 p. m., Harrisburg 10:10 p. m., Baltimore 11:10 p. m., Washington 12:10 a. m., New York 1:10 a. m., Philadelphia 2:10 a. m., Harrisburg 3:10 a. m., Baltimore 4:10 a. m., Washington 5:10 a. m., New York 6:10 a. m., Philadelphia 7:10 a. m., Harrisburg 8:10 a. m., Baltimore 9:10 a. m., Washington 10:10 a. m., New York 11:10 a. m., Philadelphia 12:10 p. m., Harrisburg 1:10 p. m., Baltimore 2:10 p. m., Washington 3:10 p. m., New York 4:10 p. m., Philadelphia 5:10 p. m., Harrisburg 6:10 p. m., Baltimore 7:10 p. m., Washington 8:10 p. m., New York 9:10 p. m., Philadelphia 10:10 p. m., Harrisburg 11:10 p. m., Baltimore 12:10 a. m., Washington 1:10 a. m., New York 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., Harrisburg 4:10 a. m., Baltimore 5:10 a. m., Washington 6:10 a. m., New York 7:10 a. m., Philadelphia 8:10 a. m., Harrisburg 9:10 a. m., Baltimore 10:10 a. m., Washington 11:10 a. m., New York 12:10 p. m., Philadelphia 1:10 p. m., Harrisburg 2:10 p. m., Baltimore 3:10 p. m., Washington 4:10 p. m., New York 5:10 p. m., Philadelphia 6:10 p. m., Harrisburg 7:10 p. m., Baltimore 8:10 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m., New York 10:10 p. m., Philadelphia 11:10 p. m., Harrisburg 12:10 a. m., Baltimore 1:10 a. m., Washington 2:10 a. m., New York 3:10 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 a. m., Harrisburg 5:10 a. m., Baltimore 6:10 a. m., Washington 7:10 a. m., New York 8:10 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., Harrisburg 10:10 a. m., Baltimore 11:10 a. m., Washington 12:10 p. m., New York 1:10 p. m., Philadelphia 2:10 p. m., Harrisburg 3:10 p. m., Baltimore 4:10 p. m., Washington 5:10 p. m., New York 6:10 p. m., Philadelphia 7:10 p. m., Harrisburg 8:10 p. m., Baltimore 9:10 p. m., Washington 10:10 p. m., New York 11:10 p. m., Philadelphia 12:10 a. m., Harrisburg 1:10 a. m., Baltimore 2:10 a. m., Washington 3:10 a. m., New York 4:10 a. m., Philadelphia 5:10 a. m., Harrisburg 6:10 a. m., Baltimore 7:10 a. m., Washington 8:10 a. m., New York 9:10 a. m., Philadelphia 10:10 a. m., Harrisburg 11:10 a. m., Baltimore 12:10 p. m., Washington 1:10 p. m., New York 2:10 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 p. m., Harrisburg 4:10 p. m., Baltimore 5:10 p. m., Washington 6:10 p. m., New York 7:10 p. m., Philadelphia 8:10 p. m., Harrisburg 9:10 p. m., Baltimore 10:10 p. m., Washington 11:10 p. m., New York 12:10 a. m., Philadelphia 1:10 a. m., Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Baltimore 3:10 a. m., Washington 4:10 a. m., New York 5:10 a. m., Philadelphia 6:10 a. m., Harrisburg 7:10 a. m., Baltimore 8:10 a. m., Washington 9:10 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m., Philadelphia 11:10 a. m., Harrisburg 12:10 p. m., Baltimore 1:10 p. m., Washington 2:10 p. m., New York 3:10 p. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., Harrisburg 5:10 p. m., Baltimore 6:10 p. m., Washington 7:10 p. m., New York 8:10 p. m., Philadelphia 9:10 p. m., Harrisburg 10:10 p. m., Baltimore 11:10 p. m., Washington 12:10 a. m., New York 1:10 a. m., Philadelphia 2:10 a. m., Harrisburg 3:10 a. m., Baltimore 4:10 a. m., Washington 5:10 a. m., New York 6:10 a. m., Philadelphia 7:10 a. m., Harrisburg 8:10 a. m., Baltimore 9:10 a. m., Washington 10:10 a. m., New York 11:10 a. m., Philadelphia 12:10 p. m., Harrisburg 1:10 p. m., Baltimore 2:10 p. m., Washington 3:10 p. m., New York 4:10 p. m., Philadelphia 5:10 p. m., Harrisburg 6:10 p. m., Baltimore 7:10 p. m., Washington 8:10 p. m., New York 9:10 p. m., Philadelphia 10:10 p. m., Harrisburg 11:10 p. m., Baltimore 12:10 a. m., Washington 1:10 a. m., New York 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., Harrisburg 4:10 a. m., Baltimore 5:10 a. m., Washington 6:10 a. m., New York 7:10 a. m., Philadelphia 8:10 a. m., Harrisburg 9:10 a. m., Baltimore 10:10 a. m., Washington 11:10 a. m., New York 12:10 p. m., Philadelphia 1:10 p. m., Harrisburg 2:10 p. m., Baltimore 3:10 p. m., Washington 4:10 p. m., New York 5:

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of town.

—Wagner Geiss left Monday for Oak Hall to take charge of the school there.

—Frank Lukenbach and family, of Phillipsburg, visited relatives in Centre Hall last Thursday.

—Ed. Nerhood and family are visiting among friends in Union county and taking in the fair at Lewisburg.

—David Keller left a few days ago for Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he will take a course in medicine.

—Mrs. Mary Matter, Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa., was here on a visit to her brother, Ed. Stump, a few days ago.

—George Krumbine has gone to Baltimore to attend a Medical College. He's going to be a physician and has been studying for the last year.

—William Cassidy and Charley Mensch, two employes on the Bellefonte Gazette stopped Sunday in town while on their way to Aaronsburg by bike.

—Mrs. Kreider, wife of Rev. Sam'l Kreider, accompanied by her son, S. A. Kresder, of Hooversville, Pa., are visiting their former home at Potter's Mills, and favored our sanctum with a call.

—Rev. A. Stapleton, of Lewisburg, Presiding Elder of Centre District, U. E. church, paid a visit to his Centre Hall work over last Sunday and preached a scholarly sermon to a large and appreciative congregation Sunday evening. He and the pastor administered the Lord's Supper to the members and others.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Commander of the Universe to remove Comrade Andrew Gregg from the army of veterans below to the ranks of those who slumber within the silent halls of death, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in meek submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, believing that our loss is our Comrade's Eternal gain, we mourn the loss of one who by his kind and sympathetic nature endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That in his death Samuel Shannon Post G. A. R. loses a member, who by his prompt and regular attendance at all its meetings showed the great interest he took in all his brother comrades, and his great love for the fraternity.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved members of the family our sorrow and sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Post, and that a copy be sent to the different county papers.

B. D. BRESLIN,
DAVID BIRNELL,
W. A. KRISKE.

The Latest in Swindling.

A peculiar swindle growing out of the gold and silver enthusiasm was practiced at Benton last week. Two men, who seemed to be strong silver and gold advocates, were in the Central depot and became involved in a heated discussion. The gold man offered to bet a gold double eagle that if he hammered the coin into a shapeless mass it would still be worth \$20. He was ostensibly taken up by the silver advocate, but when it came to selling the lump to Jeweler Roth, the store was closed. James Hagerty, a strong sound money advocate, who stood by and who had implicit faith in the value of gold, gave the man \$20 for the battered coin. The two enthusiasts disappeared shortly after, and then it was discovered that the metal left by them was spurious.

Good News Indeed.

A good many of our influential citizens have been trying some time to get the well-known Specialist on all Chronic and Private Diseases, Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, Ohio, to return to Centre Hall, and make regular visits, as heretofore. The Institution to which he belongs, has at last, on account of a deluge of petitions and letters, consented to give us his valuable services again, beginning Monday, Oct. 5th, and every four weeks thereafter on the same day. Those suffering with Chronic Disease, of any kind whatever, had better call on him on the above date, at Ruhl's Hotel. Consultation and examination free.

If your child is puny, fretful, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed eyes, or sores on the head, face, or body, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to expel the scrofulous humors from the blood. The sooner you begin to give this medicine the better.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobly and at a low figure no one else knows.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

Our Kitchen

No kitchen is kept cleaner than the premises devoted to the manufacture of **NONE SUCH Mince Meat**. No housewife can be more fastidious in the matter of preparing food than we are in the selection and preparation of the materials of which it is made. The cleaning of the currants (for one thing) is more thoroughly done by means of perfected appliances, than it would be possible to do it by hand.

Its cleanliness, purity, wholesomeness and deliciousness are good reasons for using **NONE SUCH Mince Meat**. The best reason is its saving of time, of hard work, of money. A ten cent package affords you two large pies, without trouble to you beyond the making of the crust. Makes just as good fruit cake and fruit pudding as it does mince pie. Sold everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine.

Send your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you a free book—"Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving"—by one of the most famous humorists of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Is As Clean As Yours

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality.
3 1/2 x 7-32	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00
3 1/2 x 8-16	9.00	11.00	13.00	15.00
3 1/2 x 9-16	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00
3 1/2 x 10-16	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00

Saracen Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

3/4-in. Tread Wheels, with 3/4 or 1 1/2 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add \$3.00. Add \$1.00 for Welding and Setting.

1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1/2 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add \$3.25. Add \$1.25 for Welding and Setting.

1 1/4-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 1/4 or 1 3/4 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add \$3.75. Add \$1.50 for Welding and Setting.

I manufacture Wheels 3/4 to 4 in. Tread, with or without Tires on.

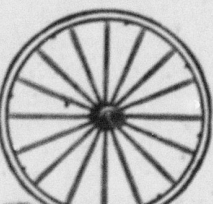
Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa.

Call and get prices.



THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDER MINISTRIAL, OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; MODERN BUILDINGS; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

- LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.
1. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
 2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
 3. CHEMISTRY, with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
 4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING. These courses are on a practical basis, and are exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
 5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
 6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
 7. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire course.
 8. MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
 9. MECHANICAL ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course.
 10. MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
 11. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
 12. PREPARATORY COURSE: One year. Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
- For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, L.D., President, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, executor of the estate of David Hennigh, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, one mile south-east of Old Fort, on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of said deceased:

That valuable tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre County, one mile east of Old Fort containing

155 ACRES

more or less. There are 25 or 30 acres in good young timber and the balance is in a good state of cultivation. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a large barn, and a large outbuilding. There is a good orchard of choice fruit on the premises, also three good cisterns. The farm is underlaid with iron ore and all improvements are in good repair. It is a desirable location and is one of the finest farms in the valley. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ADAM BARTGES, S. P. HENNING, Executors.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago. sept10-16

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall, also

35 ACRES farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the Reporter's office.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer her fine farm, situated in Potter township at private sale at a bargain. Apply to or address

LYDIA A. FAUST, Pottery Mills, sept14

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook, write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly. \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on second floor of Furst's building north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. aug87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS, ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. aug85

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. HUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider's Exchange. aug85

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWER, SPANGLER & HEWER, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building. nov193

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. Receive deposits. Discount notes. jan92 J. P. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

LAAG HOTEL, Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the hotel. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season. jan92

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bell and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Kahl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKENHOFF HOUSE, J. M. Neuhauer, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS, DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD. For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protected ideas, they must be, on wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

HUMPHREYS' Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

SPECIFIC FOR: 1-Fever, 2-Whooping Cough, 3-Teething, 4-Diarrhea, 5-Croup, 6-Neuritis, 7-Headaches, 8-Dyspepsia, 9-Suppressed or Painful Periods, 10-Whites, 11-Croup, 12-Laryngitis, 13-Rhinitis, 14-Salt Rheum, 15-Rheumatic Pains, 16-Malaria, 17-Chills, 18-Fever and Ague, 19-Catarrh, 20-Whooping Cough, 21-Ridley Disease, 22-Nervous Debility, 23-Urinary Weakness, 24-Sore Throat, 25-Quincy, 26-Ulcerated Throat, 27-77 DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 26c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphrey's Specifics (Enlarged & Revised), HANCOCK, N. H. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

Wanted—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago. sept10-16

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall, also

35 ACRES farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the Reporter's office.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer her fine farm, situated in Potter township at private sale at a bargain. Apply to or address

LYDIA A. FAUST, Pottery Mills, sept14

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook, write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly. \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

LYON & CO.

OPENING NEW GOODS DAILY.

We desire to announce to our customers that from now until Oct. 15 we will open new goods daily.

Our resident clothing buyer is sending us new Fall and Winter Suits for Men, Youths, Boys and Children. Overcoats are coming in to fit the smallest boy; Overcoats for Youths; Overcoats for Men. We can not give you price and description of all the new goods this week.

We can only say we have taken advantage of the depressed state of the market and by paying cash on delivery for all goods have bought them at very low figures. You can get the benefit of careful buying.

In goods bought at special low prices we show a large lot of Men's Single Pants, made to sell for \$2—we sell them for 1.25

Handsome dark grey Men's Suits, made to sell for \$6—we sell them at 4.00

Handsome dark blue Cheviot Suits, made to sell for \$7.50—we sell them at 5.00

Heavy dark blue, black and brown wool Cheviot Men's Suits, made to sell for \$9 and \$10—we sell them at 7.50 & 9.00

Boys' School Suits, made to sell from \$1.25 to \$1.75—we sell them from 98c to 5.00

Boys' Jersey Suits, beautifully made and trimmed, made to sell from \$2.50 to \$6—we sell them from 1.50 to 4.50

A large lot of Men's Working Pants, worth much more money—now 65c and 1.00

Men's Fall and Winter good wearing Caps at 25c, 35c, 45c and \$1.25

You have never bought such good BOOTS and SHOES as we show this season—at very low prices.

Men's fine Dress Shoes in lace and congress, 1.25, 1.48, 1.75, 1.98, 2.24 and 2.50.

Men's heavy Oil Grain Boots—1.38, 1.64, 1.75, 1.98, 2.25 and 2.50.

Boys' Boots, 98c, 1.15, 1.24, 1.37, 1.49, 1.75, 1.98 and 2.25.

Men's good heavy Working shoes, 1.00, 1.24, 1.39, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.48.

Men's heavy Kip Boots, 1.38, 1.94, 1.75, 1.98, 2.25 and 2.50.

Boys' & girls' heavy School shoes, the very best wearing stock, from 87c up to 1.50.

Ladies' fine Dongola Shoes, 1.49, 1.75, 2.25, and 3.50.

The prices we give on Shoes are very low for the good quality. Every pair is worth from 25c to 50c more than the prices marked.

In Dry Goods we show this week, in the new Fall shades, all-wool yard wide Serges at the unheard of 20c a yd.

All-wool Dress Weaves, in the new colorings, 30c a yd

All-wool Mottled Cloth 54 in wide, 49c a yd.

Silk-mixed Plaids from 25c to 75c a yard, and we also have Plaids as low as 3c.

Boucle Cloth, all wool, 46 in wide 50c a yd.

All wool Serges in black and colors, made to sell for 75c, our price, 45c

Fine white Flannel, 35c per yd.; a 30-cent quality White Flannel for 25c; better value at 28c, 50c and 50c a yd. A handsome Cloth finished White

Flannel, 36 in. wide—worth 50c, our price, 60c

Red Table Linen from 15c a yard up to the best White Table Linen, a 25c quality—our price, 18c; a better quality regular 30c goods—our price 24c. A special bargain, all linen, half bleached 2 yds wide, 98c; a handsome wide—regular value, 1.25, our price, 98c.

UNDERWEAR—Children's Morena Shirts and Pants from 7c up to the finest Saxony Wool Ladies' Ribbed Vests from the cheapest up to the best; also have Ladies Union Suits. A good heavy ribbed suit from 49c up.

Children's Woolen Mittens from 9c. up.

Ladies' Saxony Wool Mittens from 10c up

Just opened, a regular 75c Nursing Corset—our price, 59c

We have the best 50c Corset in the market—Somerset, Glove-Fitting and C. P. A.; a full assortment always on hand.

If you want a 25c Corset we have them too.

LADIES' COATS—Various prices from 1.98, 2.98, 3.50 up to 15.00.

Ladies' Capes from 1.00 to \$10

Children's Coats from 98c to \$7

Children's Caps to match the coats.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. Bellefonte.

Have You Seen

...OUR LINE OF...

MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS

At \$5.00?

They are the greatest lot

of goods ever shown at the

price. You will find other stores

asking \$10.00 for exactly the

same Suits.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

THE REAPER.

The fields are ripe for the harvest.
The reaper awakes with the morn.
With stanches of song he passes along
To gather the golden corn.

The granary's full to overflowing.
The sun bathed retired in the west;
At a lagging pace, with a smiling face,
The reaper goes home to rest.
—Alfred Livingston in Chicago Record.

DICK'S DONAH.

"Will I take a cigar? Well, yes, I rather think I will, and then, yer, sir," exclaimed Dick, the busdriver, an expansive grin illuminating his good-humored countenance, as he picked out the finest smoke in my proffered case without hesitation. "Pon my word, guv'nor," he continued, "you're one of the right sort, an' make no mistake. I've druv this old 'bus a matter of six years came next Benk 'Olliday, an' you tek it from me, there ain't many of your sort come my way. The last cigar I 'ad was from a soldier chap last Monday week; but there—I could spin yer a nice little yarn about the incidents wot led up to that smoke if yer cared to listen."

"Nothing would give me a greater pleasure," I hastened to assure him. "Well, sir," he began, "I desay as you've noticed as 'ow all my pals on the road 'ave got a bit of ribbon stuck on their whips, an' we'n they passes me they all laughs—but I'll tek yer the yarn from the beginnin'."

"I remember well the time as I first set my eyes on Rosie—a Friday it was, the day as Barmopot won the Oaks. She was a sittin' on the seat behind yer, sir, and she looked so killin' that I couldn't resist the temptation to enter into conversation wiv'er so I ventured to express the opinion as 'ow I 'oped she'd find 'im a waitin' for 'er."

"Ho!" says she, wiv a toss of 'er pretty 'ead, 'there's no 'im a waitin' for this child. I'm a goin' straight 'ome to ma'. After a simulation of surprise that such a sweet young lady 'adn't got a sweetie, an' a few personal allusions on both sides, the conversation got quite confidential, an' she told me as she'd just obtained a situation as a 'housemaid at a gentleman's 'ouse, an' she would be a-ridin' on the 'bus ther every mornin' an' comin' 'ome at night. Under the circumstances I ventured to express the perillite 'ope as 'ow she'd favor me wiv'er 'company on the box seat, as the presence of her sweet face would 'elp to relieve the monotony of a lonely man's existence, an' after a lot of persuasion I did at last get her to mount up alongside of me. Well, that was the beginnin' of it all.

"Every mornin', fust 'bus down, she'd be waitin', an' it soon became quite a recognized thing to see 'Dick's Donah,' as the boys called 'er, seated by my side. I was the object of envy all along the road. I stood all their chaff an' jokin' good humoredly, 'ovever, knowin' as they'd give their bloomin' boots to be in my shoes. It was all right I tell yer. The recollection of 'er bright smile and cheery talk 'elped to liven me up many a dreary day."

"One mornin' she didn't turn up as usual, I 'ung around as long as ever I could afore startin', till my conductor began to use language, and the folks in the 'bus got restless, but still she didn't come, an' I 'ad to do the journey wivout 'er. Comin' back, you can just imagine my disgust, when I sees 'er a-sittin' alongside of Sam Flynn. There they was a-chattin' away as haffable as you please, an' as I passed 'em she smiles a sort of laugh, an' Sam does a sarcastic sort of grin an' addresses some remark to 'er about me evidently, at which she laughs back. I never returned 'er greetin' of 'Good mornin', Dick,' I was too mad."

"I thought the bloomin' day would never be over, an' everythin' seemed to go wrong. The little gel wot alwus brought my dinner never turned up as usual. The coppers seemed as contrary as they could be, and their continual 'lgher up, there!' got my ire up. I can tell yer. It's a puzzle to me 'ow I kept away from the drink. I believe I must 'ave give way, if the thought of meetin' 'er at night for a full explanation 'adn't kept me off it. I wanted to be cool n' calm."

"At last, arter wot seemed like an age, I sees 'er approachin', an' nerves meself for the interview. I 'elped 'er perillite up by my side, an' as soon as she got settled she says, 'Well, Dick, you do look black, an' no mistake. Who's been a-rubbun' yer the wrong road?'"

"You'll pardon me, miss," I retorts sarcastically, tryin' to control my injured feelin's, 'but I never allows any one to rub me the wrong road, or any road at all for that matter. If there's any rubbin' to be done I does it myself. See?'"

"She looks up at me artfully, an' says: 'Now you're in a temper. Well, tell your little Rosie wot's give yer the 'unp, like a good boy.'"

"You know well wot's the matter," I jerked out, my temper at last gettin' the best on me. "I want to know the reason of your unladylike conduct o' this mornin'." Now don't yer try yer prevalentin' dodges wiv me. I saw yer along o' that miserable, sneakin' idiot, Sam Flynn. I kept the 'bus waitin' for yer ten minits over time, an' yer never came. Yob'll understand me, wunce an' for all, I'm not the bloke as you can play wiv any road; if you try them tricks wiv me, it's off, right orf. Dyer 'ear?'"

"Well, I never!" she exclaimed, wiv 'er pretty eyes opened wide in astonishment; 'well, you are a silly kid. Why, I was just a-goin' ter tek yer, muvver 'ad one of 'er bad turns this mornin'." An' I couldn't leave 'er till she got all right, an' that's wot frowed me late, an' just becoss Mr. Flynn 'edlited asked me to sit at the box wif 'im comin' up,

'ere you flies out in a beastly temper. W'y I've a good mind never to speak to yer agen. Anybody would think as I couldn't do jus' wot I've a mind to. Well, wot next I should like to know? An' she turned 'er artful 'ead away an' begun to look in the shop windows."

"'Er muvver bad! That was the reason she didn't turn up—an' then it struck me as I was a fool, a bloomin' jealous fool, as didn't ought ter 'ave the privilege of a woman's company; so I murmured, shame-facedly, 'Rosie, I'm an idiot. I arksa yer pardon, but I've been nearly druv off me nut ter day. Will yer please forgive me?' an' the arm wot was disengaged—she was a-sittin' wheer you are now, sir—was gently passed round 'er waist, an' I gives 'er a nice little 'ug. She looks up at my face wiv 'er laughin' eyes, an' says, 'Corse I forgives yer, Dick,' an' she snuggles up a bit closer to my side. 'Just as luck would 'ave it, at this moment, up comes Sam Flynn on 'is 'bus, an' we was both stopped to drop passengers wiv in five yards of each other."

"Strike me, pink," yelled Sam, insultingly, 'there's a face. It's a good job you're behind them old 'osses, or there'd be a big danger o' their droppin' down dead,' an' 'e winked meaningly at Rosie by my side."

"Hullo, 929?" I retorts, coolly; 'ave they let you out agen? Thought a course o' grindin' the mill would 'ave knocked that all out o' yer. Breakin' stones suits yer a lot better than tryin' to drive a 'bus. W'y don't yer 'old 'em up, man?'"

"Go 'ome and play wiv the cat,' he shouted angrily; 'an' get yer poor old muvver to come out o' the work'us to drive fer yer.'"

"Give me none of yer bloomin' persiflage," I returned. 'I'd drive yer out o' yer mind any day.'"

"'Sorry 'ound!' ejaculated Rosie, an' just then we separated."

"The sound of 'er sweet voice a-roun' in Sam fairly sent me into the seventh 'eaven of delight, an' I promised to get a night orf an' take 'er to the play as soon as ever I could."

"Well, things went on all right for about another three weeks, an' durin' that time Sam never lost an opportunity to get the lart agen me w'en 'e could. I 'eard casually as 'ow 'e'd been a-rubbun' me down to the fellows in the yard, an' wunce or twice w'en 'e was a bit on 'e'd threatened wot 'e'd do for me. Then it gradually dawned on me 'e was jealous. 'E tried 'is 'ardest to get Rosie wiv 'im on the subseent occasions w'en she was late, but she wouldn't 'ave no truck wiv 'im at any price, preferrin' to ride inside, an' that made 'im fairly wild. Every day I thought we should 'ave a rum-pus, an' determined if 'e started any of 'is 'ank to give 'im beans."

"At last, one night, w'en I draws into the yard, I found 'im a-waitin' for me wiv a crowd o' fellows, who scented a mill. I'd put everything straight, an' was just goin' orf 'ome to my supper, w'en 'e slouches up to me an' thrusting 'is face inter mine, 'e 'issed: 'Aif a minit, my fine feller, my Gentleman Dick, I've stood yer kid long enuf, now we're goin' to see who's the best man, an' 'e began to roll up 'is shirt sleeves determinedly."

"Go way," I says sarcastic like, 'I don't want to 'urt a drunken man.'"

"Who's drunk?' 'e shouted, wiv a lot o' warm language, an' 'e struck me a blow on the chest."

"Well," says I coolly, 'if you will 'ave it, you shall, an' I proceeded to peel my coat an' weskit."

"I didn't anticipate any trouble wiv 'im, as I'd 'ad a few sparrin' lessons in my younger days orf old Alf Beandell—I desay you've 'eard on 'is name—so I thought I'd 'ave a bit o' game wiv 'im."

"As soon as we stood up, 'e immediately makes a mad rush at me wiv the intention o' settlin' me orf hand, but I was ready for 'im, as 'e came in, I shot out my fist an' landed it fair on 'is chest, fairly knockin' 'im orf 'is pins. The blow seemed to sober 'im a bit, for w'en 'e stood up agen, 'e sparrer round warily. I waited for 'im to come on the fellows meanwhile encouragin' us wiv cries of 'Go on, Sam! Bang him! Out 'im, Dick!'"

"Suddenly 'e thought 'e saw an opening, an' feintin' wiv 'is left, 'e got one 'ome on my face. 'Bravo, Sammie!' they shouted, excitedly. Their cries an' the smart of the blow made me mad, an' we went at it 'ammer an' tongs. My 'and was soon covered with the crimson fluid from Sammie's boko, an' one o' my eyes 'ad gone to sleep, an' ceased to be o' any use to me. I found 'e could use his dooks, an' that it would take me all my time to polish 'im orf, but at last came the opportunity."

"Rushin' in, 'e lands me a quick right an' left on the chest, but, follerin' 'im up, I swung round wiv my right, an' suddenly brought up my left wiv all the force I could, and caught 'im under the jaw. Down 'e went like a ninepin, an' didn't stir for two or three minits. I went an' bathed my lovely black eye, an' goes 'ome."

"Next mornin' w'en I showed up at the yard—a pretty face I'd got on me—the boss told me as I could take a 'oliday for a week. Sammie was in bed, they said, not able to show up. I thought the week's rest would give me features a chance to resume their normal situations, so I stops in the 'ouse. I daren't go out to see Rosie wiv a face on me like I'd got, so I 'ad to curb my impatience as best I could. It was a weary week, but at last it was over, an' wiv eager 'eart I returned to my daily bill—thats my conductor—and me a note wiv the remark: 'She gave it to me Toosday to give to yer. I ain't seen 'er since.'"

"I don't know 'ow it was, but something seemed to tek me that all was not right, an' I 'urriedly tore the letter open."

"Deer Dick," she wrote, 'my brother,

In Australlier 'as asked muvver an' me to go over to 'im, an' we start on Friday. I 'eard about 'ow you knocked Sam Flynn out o' time. God bless yer, my brave old Dick. Cheer up, I shall see yer agen soon. Your lovin' sweetie—'art—Rosie."

"Gone! I couldn't realize it. Gone wivout a chance of a word. It must be impossible—surely she must 'ave known wot my life would be wivout 'er; an' a mist swam before my eyes, as I gazed at 'er words, 'God bless yer, my brave old Dick,' an' I at length understood she 'ad indeed gone away, maybe forever."

"Well, arter that things went on as usual until one day last week I was driving the up journey, w'en a soldier chap and a young gal who I didn't particularly notice gets on the top. My thoughts were far away, thinkin' o' the splendid helpmate Rosie would 'a' been to me, if she'd never gone away. Try as I would I found it impossible to forget 'er. 'Er sweet face was allus in my mind, an' the words in that little note which I carried in my weskit continually gave me 'ope. 'Cheer up, Dick, I shall see yer agen soon.'"

"It was nearly three years since she'd gone an' never a word 'ad I 'eard from 'er at all. Suddenly, in the midst of my wanderin' thoughts a lart struck on my ear—the silvery lart I 'adn't 'eard for such a time. I turned round excitedly, my 'eart beatin' thirteen to the dozen, and there, sittin' by the soldier chap, was—Rosie, my Rosie, just as she used to be. 'Er eyes met mine."

"Dick," she gasped, an' 'er face turned pale."

"Rosie!" I cried, 'ardly able to believe my eyes; and neither of us could add another word for a full minit."

"You'll excuse me," remarked the soldier, 'but I'm in the dark. What?'"

"W'y, Jim," she exclaimed at last, 'this is Dick—the wot you've 'eard me speak on so often—'my Dick.'"

"'Er Dick?'" Then she 'ad not forgotten me. It took me all my time to stop from jumpin' up an' claspin' 'er to me, but just then the wheel copped the curbstone, an' I 'ad to resume my control of the 'osses."

"Ah! I've 'eard o' you a good bit," says Jim; 'in fact, we ain't 'ad much else. But I forgot, you don't know me. I'm 'er brother Jim, on furlough, just back from India. 'Ave a cigar?'"

"Next day Rosie wiv 'er usual place by my side, an' she told me as 'ow she'd left 'er muvver in Australlier wiv 'er brother Jack as 'ad got on splendid—got a great farm over there, but she 'erself couldn't rest; some'ow she didn't feel at 'ome, an' she decided to come back to the old country. The artful minx arterwards told me as it was me she come back for. Before she started, 'er brother 'ad said, 'Remember, Rosie, if yer find 'im not married, an' he's still true to yer, tek 'im from me that if 'e likes to come 'ere, I'll drop 'im into a job as'll lart 'im for a lifetime.'"

"Well, Dick," she says, smiling up in the old way, 'wot shall I write an' tek 'im?'"

"But, 'ere we are, sir, an' ther's Sammie; that chap wiv the bunch o' ribbon on 'is whip. Wot's the ribbons all mean? W'y, only that Rosie became Mrs. Dick Ginx yesterday, an' tomorrow's my lart day on the old 'bus. Yes, we've decided to go to Australlier. The boys all clubbed together, an' they've give me this gold watch. It's a beauty, ain't it? 'Pon my word I feel that proud—wot say? Will I? Well, I think ther's time. 'Er, Bill, keep yer eye on the copper—this gentleman's agoin' to drink our wery good 'ealths.'—Till-Bits."

Where Cats Are Brought Up.
People who pass up and down a certain street in a suburb of Boston are often startled by a sound of wailing and yowling and mewing, as if all the cats of the city had gathered in one spot and were holding a concert. The sound really does come from cats. For at Walnut Ridge farm they don't raise wheat or corn or potatoes, but just cats—big cats, little cats, shaggy cats and cats with kangaroo tails and short legs.

Last year this farm shipped over 1,100 cats and kittens to various parts of the country, the prices ranging all the way from \$10 up to \$25 each. These cats from Boston's suburb are not the kind that live in barns and hunt their own living, but long-haired, strange-looking pussies known as Angora cats.

The Angora cat, as the name indicates, comes originally from Angora in western Asia, and has, up to very recently, been imported from that place; but the risk incurred in bringing the animals to this climate, besides the cost of importing them, was so great that the idea of raising them here in America was tried. And it has been at once successful. If any of your friends have an Angora cat it probably received its early education in Boston.

To Stop Bleeding.

Mr. Lawson Tait has invented an electric haemostat, an instrument whereby the electric current is applied for the arrest of bleeding. The principle of the instrument is the generation of heat by the resistance to the current offered by certain metals, and the coagulation of all albuminous tissues by temperatures at or above 180 degrees Fahrenheit. A platinum wire is inclosed in the blades of a pair of steel forceps, or any other requisite instrument, the wire being isolated by a bed of burned pipe clay. A current of suitable voltage is turned on, the artery seized and compressed, and in a few seconds its tissues are so coagulated and its walls agglutinated that further passage of blood is rendered impossible. The necessity for a ligature is thus removed, and a new and completely effective method is placed in the hands of the surgeon for the treatment of surface oozing.

UNCLE SAM'S MIGHTIEST GUN.

When Done No Hostile Ship Will Be Safe Within Sixteen Miles of Its Muzzle.

Largest of all the guns ever built in this country, and one of the largest ever built in the world, is the 16-inch gun which the Watervliet Arsenal near Albany, N. Y., is now getting ready to build.

The United States has built two of larger calibre for its coast defenses, but they were old-fashioned smooth-bores, and not to be compared to the new gun in size, weight or anything except calibre. They are two 20-inch guns, one of which is mounted at Fort Hamilton, and one of which lies mounted on the ordnance dock at Governor's Island. These guns were not a startling success. The one at Fort Hamilton has been fired a few times, and each time its recoil raised the very dickens with its carriage.

The 20-inch guns are twenty feet long, and have a range of between five and six miles. The new gun will be nearly fifty feet long (to be accurate, 49.67 feet), will have a range of sixteen miles and be able to penetrate twenty-seven and one-half inches of the best steel armor at a distance of two miles. The gun will weigh 125 tons, and it will throw a solid armor-piercing projectile weighing 2,370 pounds. When the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun it will travel at the rate of 2,000 feet a second, and if a plate of Harveyized steel three inches in thickness were placed near the muzzle of the gun it would be penetrated by the flying mass of the projectile.

This gun, mounted at Fort Wadsworth, would be able to hurl a 2,370-pound projectile upon a hostile man-of-war before she got within seven miles of Sandy Hook. The vessel would be exposed to American shot before she got in American waters, for the range of the gun would be far beyond the "three-mile limit," the distance off its coast for which a nation claims jurisdiction.

Technically the building of a gun is called the "assembly" of the gun. The assembly of the new 16-inch gun will not be a matter of days, weeks or months, but of years. It is estimated that even under the most favorable circumstances it will be three years before the gun is ready for delivery. The building of 16-inch guns has been something long desired by the Ordnance Department, and the plans for one have been carefully prepared.

The necessity of guns of this calibre is evidenced by the fact that several foreign men-of-war have armor against which even a 12-inch gun would be ineffective. There is the British battleship *Infexible*, for instance, with twenty-four inches of armor, and the *Duilio* and *Dandolo* of the Italian navy, with twenty-two inches of armor.

England has in her coast defenses and her navy sixteen guns of 16-inch calibre, and France has eight. Italy has twenty-five guns of 17-inch calibre. The new gun, work upon which has now begun at Watervliet, will be superior in effectiveness, however, to the Italian guns, although they do have one inch more of calibre. The great trouble so far found in the construction of guns of such immense size as those considered has been that they "dropped" at the muzzle after being fired a few times. The Ordnance Board in designing the Watervliet gun, however, believes that it has succeeded in overcoming this defect. The maximum diameter of the breach of the new gun will be 62 inches. The diameter of the breach opening is 20 inches. To fire this gun will require a charge of 1,000 pounds of powder if the usual brown prismatic kind is used. If the gun is a success more of the kind will be built. The Ordnance Board is confident it will be a success and superior in effectiveness to any gun in the world.—New York World.

RESTORING OIL WELLS.

An Electric Heater Designed to Renew the Flow.

The general theory concerning the exhaustion of so many oil wells is that the oil in passing upward through the stone, has clogged the porous stones with paraffin in such quantities that the further flow is stopped and the well ceases to produce. In many cases the supply in the earth has not given out, says the Age of Steel, but it only ceases to flow when the exit is stopped. The stone through which the oil passes is of a very porous nature, and as the liquid is in a crude state, the thick matter becomes as drags, settling in the rock near the edge of the bottom of the well. Torpedoes have been used to shatter the stone at the bottom of the well, thus breaking up the clogged matter, but this method is expensive. A new method consists in lowering a peculiarly constructed electric heater into the well. The machine which is eight feet long and resembles an iron cartridge, is placed in the bottom of the well and the current regulated so that the heater receives just enough to produce an enormous heat without melting the metal. By this peculiar construction the carbon-packed chambers the intense heat is radiated about into the rock in all directions. Thus the paraffin and other refuse are softened and melted so that they run, and when the well is started a fresh flow takes place, just as strong as it did when the well was just sunk.

Death in a Ring.

Poison rings during the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, were very common in Italy. The bezel of the ring was a hollow cup, opened by a spring, and designed to contain a quantity of poison, to be used either for suicide or murder.

Gold by the Yard.

The beating of the innumerable little square pieces of gold which are used to cover domes and signs, and so on, forms, says Pearson's Weekly, a distinct industry in the gold trade, which employs a large number of hands and requires no small amount of skill.

The long, low building in which the work is carried on is filled throughout the day with the sound of hammers. On every side little boxes containing tiny rolls of gold are to be seen, which although only measuring an inch and a half in length, are each worth about £10. The gold is received in bars one-eighth of an inch in thickness, an inch in width, and weighing 240 penny-weights. This is rolled out into a ribbon thirty yards in length.

It is then given to the workmen in strips measuring seven yards, each of which is cut up into 180 pieces. These are now ready to be beaten out by hand. They are placed (protected by fine skins) in a tool known as the "clutch," and are thoroughly pounded out on a granite block set in the ground in such a way that there is absolutely no vibratory movement. The process is repeated several times, the gold as it spreads being continually subdivided until it is of the exact dimensions required.

The skins in which the gold is beaten are so delicate that they will tear as easily as paper, nevertheless they are of so fine a quality that they will withstand the continual hammering for several years. The gold which is finally beaten down to 200,000th of an inch, is rubbed with "brine" before being placed in the skins, in order that it shall not adhere to them.

Easy as this work of beating out the gold may seem, it is, in reality, an art of very delicate description. The workman must know to a nicety precisely how hard or gentle the blows of his hammer must be, and also the exact spot on which they should fall. Accordingly, a very superior class of men are employed in the business.

A Singular Whale Trap.

Submarine cables are usually imbedded in the slimy bottom of the ocean, says the Boston Globe, but at certain points they hang like wire bridges over deep submarine valleys, so that whales and other large inhabitants of the deep may become dangerous to the cable. Once in a while it is the cable that becomes dangerous to the whales, as recently shown in an accident to the Western Brazilian line.

There was some difficulty with the wire and after many futile efforts the seat of the trouble was discovered seventy-six miles north of Santa Catharina. The cable-ship *Viking* was sent to repair the damage, and began to take up the wire. After the cable proper had been grappled and was wound to the surface on the large drum provided for the purpose, it was found that it floated very much easier and was more buoyant than is usually the case.

The reason was discovered when a loop of the cable the carcass of a whale of more than sixty feet in length came into view. It appears that the whale had become caught under the cable, and, not being able to lift it nor go forward or back it became suffocated. By its last spasms or attempts to free itself the whale had damaged the cable so that the insulation was rubbed off and the wire became useless.

Oldest Book in the World.

Probably the oldest book in the world is the Papyrus Prisse, one of the valued possessions of the National Library at Paris. The book was found by Prisse in a tomb at Thebes, which contained a mummy of the first Theban dynasty, proving that the book dates back twenty-five centuries before Christ, while an examination shows that it really belongs to an earlier age, the time of King Assa. Its title reads: "Injunctions of the Perfect Ptah-Hotep, Who Lived in the Time of Assa, King of the North and South." Chronology places the time of Assa at 3550 B. C.

The book is divided into forty-four chapters and is written in hieratic rhythmic language. It is evidently written for the higher classes, as it is to them its counsels are directed. It advises those in authority to show in all their dealings the characteristics of a perfect man. Other good precepts are to be found.

The author states that he has attained the age of 110 years and has enjoyed all the honors and favors that Egyptian royalty could bestow.

A Railroad Library.

An interesting library collection at Stanford University in California, is the railroad library, presented to the institution by Mr. Timothy Hopkins, ex-treasurer of the Southern Pacific. It consists of about 4,000 books and 5,000 pamphlets, and in addition to this it receives currently sixty periodicals devoted to the same subject. Of these twenty-seven are published in the United States, ten in London, eight in Paris, seven in different states in Germany, two in Vienna and one each in Turin and Florence, besides which Belgium, Switzerland, Australia and New Zealand are each represented.

Potatoes Grafted to Tomatoes.

Leisure Hours describes a curious experiment in grafting tomatoes on to potatoes. The graft took, and the result was tomatoes above ground and potatoes below, probably both poor, although it is not so stated, but no plant can do two things at once and do them well. Upon reversing the process the potato grafted on the tomato produced tubers from the axilla of the leaves above ground.

The five best known Italian opera composers of the time—Verdi, Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Puccini and Franchetti—are all at work on new operas.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

The Outlook—Silenced—Horse and Horse An Innocuous Bird—He Had No Such Intention—Too True To Life.

THE OUTLOOK.
Timley.—Do you see any prospects of good times ahead?
Tommy.—Yes, I'm going to a couple of picnics next week.

SILENCED.
Mr. Fussy—I don't see why you wear those ridiculous big sleeves when you have nothing to fill them.
Mrs. Fussy—Do you fill your silk hat?

HORSE AND HORSE.
He—Of course, I am the only man you ever loved.
She—No. But you are the only man who ever asked me if you were.

AN INNOCUOUS BIRD.
Young Lady—"That parrot you sold me last week doesn't talk at all."
Dealer—"Yes; you said you wanted one that wouldn't be a nuisance to the neighbors."

HE HAD NO SUCH INTENTION.
The Donor.—Now don't go and spend that in the nearest saloon.
The Recipient.—No, sir, there's a better one around the corner.

TOO TRUE TO LIFE.
"Why does the photographer have to sue that rich young widow for his pay?"
"Because he took a dozen pictures so exactly like her that she refuses to settle."

AS HE UNDERSTOOD IT.
"Well, Tommie, I hear you've got a new baby at your house."
"Yes."
"I suppose it's a red little chap, isn't it?"
"No; it's a little yellor."

A WILLING VICTIM.
Mrs. Farmer.—Now, tell me why you don't work for a living.
Weary Willie (sighing)—Ah, lady, you see in me a victim of environment—I don't hev to.

HAD TO SAY IT.
Mr. Popleigh—What would you think if I were to tell you that I had been dying by inches for you for years?
Miss Waterweed—I should think it—it was very sudden.

SHE COULD FEEL, HOWEVER.
"How was it that Mrs. Frightones was run down by a bicycle in broad daylight?"
"Oh, the man who rode the machine, didn't belong to her set, and Mrs. Frightones positively couldn't see him, you know."

THE MODERN SPARTAN.
"Nobody shall ever know how much I suffer," she exclaimed, defiantly.
Turning to the obliging clerk she ordered him to tear out the number tag in each shoe.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM ELIGHTED.
"Er—Miss Witherspoon, would you—er—like to change that name of yours?"
"I believe in the present instance I prefer to live up to it."

PREPARED FOR THE BEST.
Guest—Am I the unlucky thirteenth?
Host—No; you're the lucky fourteenth. We invited you to fill the gap.
Guest—All right. I've brought it with me.

NO MISTAKING HIM.
"Well, that's his mule," said the farmer, "but what's the candidate?"
"How do you know it's a candidate's mule?"

"Because," replied the farmer, "he's done chewed up two fence rails, swallowed the gate, and is lookin' mighty hungry at the barn door."

NOT WORTH A TEAR.
Young Wife—Oh, John, the rats have eaten all my angel cake.
Husband—What! All of it?
Young Wife—Every piece! I feel like crying.
Husband—Oh, pshaw! Don't cry over a few rats.

RARELY EXPLAINED.
Eastern Man (getting a glimpse of St. Louis from the car windows)—"My gracious! What a hive of industry this must be!"
Fellow-Traveler (an Illinois Man)—"Eh? Wha—industry?"

"Yes. Look at the dense clouds of smoke in every direction."
"Oh! That blows down from Chicago."

THE OLD STORY.
"Great heavens! What a fierce look that Bengal tiger has!"
"Bengal look? Come around to my house and let me introduce you to my mother-in-law. You have not seen her yet."

MAN'S FAITHFUL FRIEND.
Weary Watkins—I don't like dogs, generally, but one of 'em did save my life once.

Hungry Higgins—Wot dog ever saved your life?
Weary Watkins—He was one of these here little pups. I seen 'im trottin' along behind a woman an' swiped 'im an' traded 'im fer a drink.

TWO KINDS OF DRAWING MATERIAL.
"What's the trouble, John?"
"Why, sir, here's a note from Mr. Mahabick in which he tells me that he's off on a little trip and he wants me to send his drawing materials along."
"Well, and isn't that plain enough?"
"Hardly, sir. I don't think, sir, that you know Mr. Mahabick. I don't know whether to send his paints and brushes or only a corkscrew."

FATAL ORATORY.
Tenderfoot—I don't understand the syllaph on this tombstone. It says, "He talked himself to death." How's that?
Bronco etc.—That's right. He called Alkali like a liar.

KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.
"My unfortunate friend," said the philanthropist to the ragged individual who had

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 1.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Taken as a whole, is easily the best as well as the largest store in Bellefonte and is particularly strong in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS representing the Botany Mills, we are at all times ready to show you goods fresh from the looms, that for quality, price, style, speak for themselves. We also carry a complete line of "Gold Medal" specialties in Black only. They rank among the best of the world's products in Black Dress Fabrics.

Our Dress Lining and Trimming Department.

Is up to date, and great care is taken to sell only such material as will give proper style and results, as required in modern dressmaking.

Notions and Novelties.

Immense Variety, Latest Ideas, Standard Goods, Lowest Prices.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, JR.
Bellefonte, Pa.

GOT WET, EH?

There is always a cause for an effect.

If the trouble was on account of not having a

GOOD UMBRELLA

We can prevent the re-occurrence of such a calamity if you will secure one of our new

GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS.

We have just opened a beautiful assortment, prices to suit all classes, goods the very best to be had for the money. We have them for men and women. Want one?

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade,
Two doors from postoffice.

Bellefonte.

A BUSINESS EVOLUTION.

Read the Special Offer We Give Our Customers.

As an appreciation of their trade we have made arrangements whereby we are able to offer a beautiful Oxford, or a large Family Bible, or other valuable books, free, to our customers, when their purchases have reached certain figures.

When you make a purchase ask for the cash check on our beautiful premiums. Call and acquaint yourself with our new scheme.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

Poor Little Miffin.

The Huntingdon-Mifflin boundary commission has made its decision and it changes the line eastward three miles and places Allensville and a large part of Mifflin county, into Huntingdon county. The population of the territory thus changed will not be less than 2,500.

We sympathize with little Miffin in its bereavement, and fear she may no longer be able to take care of herself. Why not take out a license and get married to Centre and be happy and in a bigger and better family than old granny Huntingdon?

Or, let Penns valley and what's left of Mifflin form a new county with Centre Hall, or the top of the Seven mountains, for its capital.

Stricken With Paralysis.

A week or so ago Mr. G. W. Lonebarger was stricken down with paralysis, at his home on Nittany mountain. His left side is paralyzed and he is confined to his bed. He still retains full control of his mental faculties, but is very weak. Mr. Lonebarger is up in the seventies and it is hoped that in spite of his great age he will recover again.

For School Libraries.

Under the law passed by the legislature in 1895, school boards in townships as well as in cities and boroughs are empowered to levy a tax of one mill to establish a school library.

Married.

At the Reformed church parsonage, by Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, on September 29th, Mr. Alfred Hoover and Miss Oile Weaver, both of Pleasant Gap.

—Wanted—5,000 bushels potatoes at once; highest market price paid.—WOLF & CRAWFORD.

THE REFORMED CHURCH

To be Dedicated October 25th.—A Magnificent and Stately Edifice.

The new Reformed church of Centre Hall, will be consecrated to the worship of the Triune God on October 25, services to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. A general invitation is extended to all, to come and rejoice with the congregation in the completion of this work.

The new chandelier arrived last week. It is the latest style out and brilliant in its lighting capacity and can be lit up with far more ease than the old styles, and with more serviceable effect. It was purchased from John Hackenberg's Milton China house through Simon Harper.

The carpet was purchased by the same party and is in harmony with the wood work—not a regulation red, but what is termed in carpet circles wood colors.

The heating apparatus is in place, and the pews are expected to arrive in a few days.

Very Dry.

George Floray informs us that a spring on his lot at the upper end of the boro has gone dry for the first time in years, which he attributes to the drouth or the spring finding another channel. The rains we have had lately have done very little towards raising the springs, but to those depending upon cisterns their supply has been replenished. The water company has been working for the last several weeks in the mountain opening springs and repairing the works in hopes that a greater supply may be had. The springs are now giving the town about fifteen hundred barrels of water every twenty-four hours, an average of from 150 to 200 gallons for each inhabitant, and this is not enough. The water is turned off the mains every evening until six o'clock in the morning, and this will continue until the supply increases.

Through Crushing Stone.

The stone crusher has chawed up all the stone quarried and has been laid off. A path of crushed stone has been laid on the street from the Reformed office down to the new Reformed church. There was not enough stone to cover a little more than the width of the track, and it was stretched out as far as possible. The council will hardly do any more work this fall, and may wait several months before proceeding further. The next move will probably be to drain some parts of the town where pools of water stand for weeks after a rain.

Fight With a Buck.

One day recently George Zettle, of near Pleasant Gap, went to the field to salt cattle. While there a large buck tackled him and threw him to the ground. The infuriated animal began to horn and butt the old man, who began to hammer the buck on the head with a stone until it was dazed sufficiently to enable him to make his escape, but was so badly bruised that he was compelled to take his bed and remain there for several days. Mr. Zettle is 81 years of age.

New Oil Company.

The Clinton County Oil and Natural Gas company was organized at Lock Haven a few days ago with T. H. Harmon, president; A. A. Harmon, secretary; Lewis Hoover, treasurer, and a board of seven directors. The company has leased 15,000 acres of land near there on which test wells will be drilled.

A Truthful Assertion.

An exchange makes the following truthful assertions: If a country editor would snap up all the inducements held out he would soon be a millionaire. If he would run a newspaper according to popular notion he would soon be in the poor house. If he published all the items that are sent him he would be in jail one half of the time and in the hospital the other half.

Died in Clearfield.

Hon. W. W. Betts, of the lumber firm of Weaver & Betts, one of the most prominent in Clearfield county, died of Bright's disease at his home in Clearfield Thursday last. Mr. Betts' death will be a great loss to the public as well as his family.

Has Killed a Few.

Charley Arney has killed more squirrels this season than any other of our hunters. He takes a little trip into the woods and nearly always returns with game. He says the squirrels are as plenty as in former years.

Presbyterian Services.

Rev. J. E. Giffen, of Greensburg, Pa., will hold services in the Presbyterian church at Spring Mills, Sunday, October 4th, at 10.30 a. m., and at Centre Hall at 2.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 1.30 p. m.

Bought a Farm.

Christian Platt has purchased the J. C. Armbruster homestead at the Evangelical church near Farm Mills, five acres with buildings, for \$500.

—"Clothes do not make the man"—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

ONLY A SCARE.

The Mad Dogs in the Valley are Nix.—Plenty of Scare but no Rabies.

During this summer our valley had no less than three mad dog scares with no mad dog in them, since time has developed no hydrophobia in the score of animals and persons bitten by dogs believed to be mad.

The first scare broke out at Potters Mills early in the summer which was the cause of great commotion at home and abroad, by reports that cows and dogs had been bitten by a dog that was acting strangely. But as no hydrophobia has shown itself in any of the animals bitten, we are inclined to the opinion the original "mad dog" was falsely accused.

The next mad dog scare struck our good neighbors down in Brush valley where men, hogs, dogs and cows were bitten and some men chased up trees and high fences. None of the objects bitten have yet gone mad. Hence another poor dog must have been badly maligned.

The third mad dog scare was had in our own town and vicinity and on a Sunday at that, about five weeks ago, when a strange dog came to view the town and would gladly have minded his own business if only the naughty town canines would have let the stranger alone, but thro their meddlesomeness about a dozen of our purps "got bit" and, of course it was all the visiting dogs fault and he was unanimously voted to be mad. He was hunted, chased, persecuted and at last "shot down like a dog." None of our many bitten curs have yet shown signs of being mad, and this leads us to conclude it is a third case of slandered dog.

F. M. Fire Ins. Co.

The regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the home fire insurance company was held at Ruhl's hotel on Tuesday. A large number of applications were passed. The losses of Thompson's barn and of the Jack property in Boalsburg will be met without laying a tax. The company has laid only one assessment in about six years, altho there were quite a number of fires in that time, an evidence that the affairs of the company are well managed.

Severe Fall.

On Wednesday night of last week Mrs. Jas. Evans, of Spring Mills, was so unfortunate to make a misstep and fall down stairs, from the effects of which she has since been confined to her bed altho no bones were broken. A lady of her advanced age is not calculated to stand such a shock as one of younger years. We trust good mother Evans will soon be able to be about again.

Off to Canton.

Andy Reesman, David Burrell, Geo. M. Boal, Ed. Ruhl, Samuel Shoop, Wesley Henney, and C. F. Deininger were among those who joined the pilgrimage to Canton, Ohio, on Tuesday to see McKinley. The special left Bellefonte Tuesday night at 10.30, and was expected to get back this morning. A guarantee of \$1,000 was given the Penna. R. R. by the county chairman for the special and 250 were hauled at \$4 a head.

Point for Pensioners.

A new rule affecting pension applicants has been promulgated by the department and goes into effect October 1. It is that all members of boards of examining surgeons must be present at the examination of an applicant for a pension unless the applicant shall consent to examination by those who may be present the applicant may refuse to be examined.

Building a Parsonage.

Yesterday morning the members of the United Evangelical church of Centre Hall Circuit began work on the property lately bought from Rev. C. H. Goodling. The building is to be enlarged and fitted for a parsonage. It will make a fine and inviting home for the new preacher next spring.

Festival.

The Ladies of the United Evangelical church of Centre Hall, will hold a festival for the benefit of the congregation, on Saturday afternoon and evening, October 10th, 1896, in the Dinges' store room. The public is invited to attend.

Diphtheria at Huntingdon.

Huntingdon has had 17 cases of diphtheria since Sept. 1. Two resulted in death and the rest are convalescent. The infected houses are quarantined.

If the people over there had Centre Hall's pure air and water they would have very little diphtheria.

Chestnuts Ripe.

Chestnuts are ripe judging from the number who take a quiet sneak out of town on Sunday. The attendance at church will drop off somewhat until the crop is harvested. They are said to be plenty.

BRICK FOR SALE.

From 90,000 to 100,000 brick, of the burned Jack house in Boalsburg, are offered for sale in large or small quantities, and good as new. Offered for sale at a bargain. Apply to Frank McFarlane, agent, Boalsburg. 1m

Babe Found Dead in Bed.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meyer, of this place, was found dead in bed on last Saturday morning. Believing the child, aged about 8 weeks, was asleep in the bed of the parents, the mother went down stairs and attended to attend to some duties, leaving the little undisturbed in its slumber and to all appearances well. Returning after some time to see if her baby boy was awake the mother was horrified to find the little one dead. Dr. Jacobs was called shortly after to examine the case and gave it as his opinion the babe had taken convulsions during the absence of the mother and its death caused by the rupture of a blood vessel.

Funeral was held Sunday at 4 p. m.

Presbytery at Bellefonte.

The Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania will hold its 15th annual meeting in Bellefonte, October 15-21. Over 200 ministers and elders will be in attendance. The synod covers all of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and comprises 24 presbyteries.

This will bring many visitors to Bellefonte in addition to the members of synod and will make it an interesting week for all. Bellefonte's well-known hospitality will be equal to the occasion with well-filled larders in return for which will linger heavenly blessings priceless.

Deserves Credit.

We several times referred to the valuable service the cause of Bryan and free silver was receiving from the able speeches of Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., and now we are pleased to note he gets praise in other quarters. The Clearfield Spirit says:

"Hon. Ira C. Mitchell, of Bellefonte, has gone to his home for a short rest after having made a tour of Clearfield county making most excellent and effective campaign speeches. There are few State campaigners that will equal Mr. Mitchell as he is an orator and a man of high attainments. He will stump the state for the State Committee as his speeches are particularly pertinent to the issues involved in this campaign."

Costly Trial.

An exchange says that a man who chewed 20 cents' worth of tobacco each week, concluded to try the tobacco cure. In two weeks he ate up \$1.20 worth of the cure and for the next two weeks he used 10 cents' worth of candy 5 cents' worth of cough drops, 2 cents' worth of peanuts and 5 cents' worth of chewing gum. During these two weeks he also consumed two large rubber erasers, ate the rubber tips off 14 lead pencils, chewed up a dozen penholders, browsed off his mustache as high as he could reach. He now chews tobacco for the sake of economy.

Destroy Canada Thistles.

Persons owning land are in duty bound to cut and destroy all Canada thistles found growing upon their land. The legal penalty for non-compliance with this provision of the law is from five to twenty dollars. It is the duty of the constables, road supervisors and street commissioners to see that all Canada thistles are destroyed, or to enforce the penalty against the owners of the land.

The Next Arbor Day.

Friday the superintendent of public instruction issued a proclamation designating Friday, October 23, as Autumn Arbor day, and earnestly urging directors, superintendents, teachers and pupils to observe the day with appropriate exercises, both by the planting of trees and by the dissemination of information on the growth and care of trees and their value to present and future generations.

Aged Twin Sisters.

Centre county claims to have the oldest twin sisters in the state. One of them lives near Centre Hall, at the home of her son, Leonard Rhone, and the other at Woodward, Mrs. Young. They are twin sisters who are 88 years old and almost as supple as young girls of twenty. They are sisters of Daniel Karstetter, of Loganton, Clinton county.

A Big Head of Cabbage.

Mr. John Shutt, tenant on the farm of Jacob Wagner, near Tusseyville, was in to see us yesterday, and told us of the big head of cabbage he raised in his garden. The head weighs eighteen pounds, and is four feet in circumference, and over a foot across. He'll get the premium until other parts are heard from with a bigger record.

Call and See Them.

Please consider this an invitation from WOLF & CRAWFORD, to call and see the nobbiest, neatest and most stylish assortment of samples of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Furs ever found in our vicinity. We are pleased to announce that we have been successful in procuring the exclusive sale of the celebrated Beifeld Cloaks and Furs, which are everywhere famed for Style and Quality.

Appointments Recalled.

The appointments for services next Sabbath by Rev. Rearick have been recalled, owing to his absence from home attending Synod.

THE SUMMER SLUMP...

In prices is felt here just as much as any where, and as a result Shoes are being sold at about a third less than they are worth—that is less any profit and part of the cost to us last spring.

Of course, we lose something every time we make a sale, but we'd rather lose a little now than much later on.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

We have 3 styles Men's Collars, 2200 Linen, 4-ply, regularly sold in Bellefonte at from 15 to 25c. Our price, 10c. Nothing to compare with it ever shown in the town.

—GARMANS.
A box of fine Butter Milk Soap for 10c, or a double cake of fine Castile for 5c.

—GARMANS.
Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder at 20c. Cuticura Soap, 20c a cake, 3 cakes for 50c. Surely such prices will lead you away from fake sales.

—GARMANS.
2c for a regular 5c Egg Beater, or 6 for 10c, regularly sold at 5c everywhere.

—GARMANS.
110 sheets of finest Paper and Envelopes for 25c. This is of the best goods and always makes a pleased customer. Comes in plain and ruled.

—GARMANS.
The world renowned "Sweepette" Carpet Sweeper, always sold at \$3, at the great bargain price, \$2.

—GARMANS.
Jelly Glasses with tin tops, 25c a doz. \$1.50 Hammock for 99c. A first class Baby Swing for 25c.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, PENN.

Closing-Out Sale

OF

BABY CARRIAGES AND REFRIGERATORS

At W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store.

100 COSTUMERS

Bought at a sacrifice sale,

WILL BE SOLD AT 49c.

Regular price, \$1.25.

Come early, as they will not last at above price.

Prices of Chamber and Parlor Suits cut into to make room for Fall stock.

W. R. Brachbill,
Telephone, 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Another new Department added to the many attractions at this popular store.

We have devoted our entire second floor to the sale of

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Our claim for your patronage is: Superior quality of material used. "The highest degree attainable in workmanship, every garment being made in our own workrooms, and subject to careful examination before being placed on our counters," and lastly, "Great concessions in prices."

We guarantee every garment we sell, and cheerfully refund the money, if after examination they prove unsatisfactory.

...WE SELL NO SHODDY STUFF...

And every garment we sell will prove dependable.

WE WILL SELL YOU:

Child's Suits, from 1 to 14 yrs., - 73c
Child's Suits, from 4 to 14 yrs., better goods, - 98c

OUR GREAT LEADER:

Full Double Breasted Child's Suits, either Black or Blue, and guaranteed strictly all wool, - \$1.69
Youth's Suits from 14 to 19 years, good wearing cloth, - \$2.48
Over 50 styles Men's Good Cassimere Suits to select from ranging in price from \$4.85 up to \$20.00.
We sell you a strictly All-Wool Suit for - \$5.00
Boy's Overcoats, from - \$1.00 and upwards.
Men's Overcoats, from - \$2.50 and upwards.

Immense Variety to Select From.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and Terrors to All Competitors."